

GALE & POLDEN'S MILITARY SERIES.

THE
MILITARY
GEOGRAPHY.

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BY
AN ARMY SCHOOLMASTER.

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THE
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GEOGRAPHY.

BY AN
ARMY SCHOOLMASTER.

(The author of "Guide to Official Letter Writing").

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GEOGRAPHY.

DEFINITIONS.

Geography is a description of the surface of the earth.

The earth is nearly round being somewhat flattened at the poles.

The circumference of the earth is about 25,000 miles.

Its diameter is not quite 8,000 miles (the mean diameter is 7912.4 miles).

Its area is about 197,000,000 sq. miles or in round numbers 200,000,000 sq. miles.

The surface of the earth consists of land and water.

The area of the water surface is nearly three times that of the land surface. In other words water covers three fourths of the surface of the earth, the remaining fourth being land.

Motions of the Earth.—The earth has two motions, one round its own axis and the other round the sun. That round the axis is called the diurnal motion, being completed in about 24 hours, and causing day and night. In this motion the revolution takes place from west to east. The motion round the sun occupies a little more than one year and is called the annual motion. Resulting from this motion round the solar orb, are the seasons, Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

The axis of the earth is an imaginary line round which it turns in its diurnal, or daily motion, and the ends of the axis are called the Poles, north and south.

The Equator is an imaginary line drawn round the earth mid-way between the poles, dividing the earth into two hemispheres, the North Hemisphere and the South Hemisphere. Here the diameter is the largest.

Imaginary circles drawn round the earth parallel to the Equator are called Parallels and by them latitude is measured.

Latitude is distance north or south of the Equator.

Other imaginary circles drawn round the earth through both poles, are called Meridians because they join all places which have

mid-day at the same time. By these circles Longitude is measured.

Longitude is distance east or west of a given place.

Note.—Every circle whether large or small is divided into 360° (degrees). Every degree is divided into $60'$ (minutes) and every minute into $60''$ (seconds). By Latitude alone we would only be informed of the distance North or South of the Equator. By Longitude alone we could only learn the distance East or West of a certain spot. When both Latitude and Longitude are given the exact spot can be readily found, as the circles cannot cut one another in more than two places, and Longitude East or West determines which of the two with exactitude.

The Meridian passing through Greenwich is the one from which we measure Longitude. The French have chosen the circle passing through Paris, and so with other nations, but all measure latitude from the Equator.

As will be seen from the shape of the earth and the division of the circle into 360° the greatest possible Latitude is 90° and the greatest possible Longitude 180° .

Time also may be used as a measure, for as every circle is divided into 360° , and the earth turns round itself in 24 hours, it follows that 15° difference in Longitude means the difference of one hour in time earlier or later as we proceed West or East. Take particular care to observe that if we proceed East the time advances and if West the time decreases; that is to say, if it be 12 noon at Greenwich, it will be 1 p.m. at any place 15 degrees East, and 11 a.m. at any place 15 degrees West.

Zones.—Four of the parallels of Latitude have special names given them and the spaces between them have also special names:—

Placed $23^\circ 28'$ North of the Equator is the Tropic of Cancer. At $23^\circ 28'$ South of the Equator is the Tropic of Capricorn.

At $23^\circ 28'$ from the North Pole is placed the Arctic Circle.

At $23^\circ 28'$ from the South Pole is placed the Antarctic Circle.

The space between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn is named the Torrid Zone, and is the warmest part of the Earth's surface:—

The Belt between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle is called the North Temperate Zone, and that between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle, the South Temperate Zone.

The Arctic Circle encloses the North Frigid Zone.

The Antarctic Circle encloses the South Frigid Zone.

The Four Cardinal Points are: North, South, East and West. These points have been chosen as being easily recognisable and as useful in determining where places are. In this part of the world by looking towards the sun at mid-day the face is turned to the South, the North lies directly behind, the East will lie to the left, mid-way between North and South, and the West to the right.

Land is the solid, and water the liquid part of the Earth's surface. Each is divided for convenience into different parts to which separate names are applied.

DIVISIONS OF LAND.

A *Continent* is a great mass of land in no part divided by water and containing many countries. The continents named usually are: Europe, Asia, Africa and America. There are however according to the definition only two, the one comprising Europe, Asia and Africa (generally termed the Old World or Eastern Hemisphere), the other America (generally known as the New World or Western Hemisphere).

An *Island* is a portion of land surrounded by water.

A *Peninsula* is a portion of land ALMOST surrounded by water.

An *Isthmus* is a portion of land, usually narrow, joining two larger portions together.

A *Cape* is a projecting point of land jutting into the sea. Point, Bill, Head, Ness, Naze, Mull, Headland, Promontory, are all names sometimes applied to Capes.

The *Coast* line is the line where land and water meet.

A *Mountain* is a portion of the earth's surface, raised considerably higher than the surrounding country. Lesser elevations are called Hills, and still smaller, Hillocks.

The heights of mountains, &c., are calculated from the sea level, and not from the level of the adjacent country.

A *Chain of Mountains* is a connected series of mountains.

The highest point in a chain of mountains is termed the *culminating point*.

A *Volcano* is a mountain which has ejected, or still does eject, smoke, flame, and melted matter. One is known to eject mud, Jorullo, in Mexico.

A Volcano which is continuously in eruption is said to be active;

one which occasionally breaks forth, intermittent ; and one which has been quiescent for a long period, extinct.

A Plain is a tract of country nearly level, and generally but little above the sea level. If much above, it is known as a Table Land or Plateau (Plural Plateaux).

A Valley is a depression of the earth's surface, bounded by hills or mountain ranges, and open at the lower end. It is generally traversed by a river.

A Desert is a barren tract of country, destitute of water and generally covered with sand.

An Oasis (Plural Oases) is a fertile spot in a desert, always indicating the presence of water.

DIVISIONS OF WATER.

An Ocean is the largest division of water. There are five oceans—The Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic and Antarctic. This is a purely conventional division, as there is no fixed limit at which one ocean begins and another ends.

A Sea is a smaller division of water, generally a branch of an ocean more or less enclosed by land, to which a specific name has been given.

A Bay is a body of water running up into the land.

A Gulf is similar to a Bay but has a smaller opening, although it generally penetrates further into the land.

A Strait is a narrow passage of water joining two larger portions together.

A Channel is similar to a Strait, only being much wider.

A Lake is a body of water wholly enclosed by land.

A River is a stream (usually fresh) of water, which runs for a considerable distance through the land and discharges itself into another river, lake, sea or ocean.

Different parts of a river have different names :—

The Source of a river is its beginning. The Mouth of a river is its end. The banks are the ridges of land which enclose it on each side. The right bank is to the right coming down a river from its source to its mouth, and the left bank, the other bank. The Channel between the two banks over which the river flows is called its bed. One river running into another is called a Tributary

or Affluent ; the point of junction being called the Confluence. The district drained by a river and its tributaries is called its Basin. Elevated ground which separates one river system from another is called the Watershed.

When the mouth of a river consists of several streams, the land enclosed between the extremes is called a Delta. If the mouth of a river be very wide it is called an Estuary.

THE WORLD.

For convenience, Geographers have divided the World into five parts : Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Oceania. It is generally estimated to contain more than 1,200,000,000 of inhabitants : Europe being estimated to be peopled by nearly 350,000,000 ; Asia, 700,000,000 ; Africa, 65,000,000 ; America 73,000,000 ; and Oceania about 15,000,000. These are divided into five principal varieties, though there are many sub-divisions.

The Circassians, the Mongolians, the Negro, the Malay and the Red Indian comprise the five above mentioned. Each inhabit different regions and have different characteristics. Briefly they are these : the Circassians are white skinned, have oval faces, high foreheads, eyes at right angles to the nose, and teeth perpendicular in the upper jaw to those in the lower. This variety is found in Europe, North and West Asia, North Africa, and in the various colonies established by Europeans. The Mongolians have an olive brown, or rather sickly yellowish complexion, coarse, thin hair, little or no beard, flat faces, the eyes slanting upwards from the nose, and prominent cheek bones. This variety comprises nearly the whole of the Asiatics, except the inhabitants of the peninsula of Malacca, and the North and West of Asia. The Negro is intensely black, has short, crisp, curly, woolly hair, nose and lips thick, the nose very broad at the base and the lips protruding, the mouth large, and the legs very often much bowed outwards from the hip to the ankle. The Negro inhabits the whole of Central and Southern Africa. The Malay has a dark brown skin, black and thick hair, disposed to curl ; he is generally tall and rather slight. This variety inhabits the Malay Peninsula and nearly the whole of Oceania.

The Red Indian much resembles the Mongolian, but has a

deeper brown complexion, with a reddish tinge (hence the name), and the forehead is usually very low and receding. The original inhabitants of America, with the exception of the Esquimaux and the Patagonians, are of this variety.

EUROPE.

Europe is bounded on the North by the Arctic Ocean.

“ “ “ East by Asia and the Caspian Sea.

“ “ “ South by Caucasus Mountains, the Black Sea, Sea of Marmora, Mediterranean Sea, and Straits of Gibraltar.

“ “ “ West by the Atlantic Ocean.

The area is about 3,900,000 sq. miles, or nearly $\frac{1}{14}$ of the land surface of the earth. The population is nearly 350,000,000 or almost $\frac{1}{4}$ of the inhabitants of the Earth. Europe is the smallest of the Continents, being only about $\frac{1}{5}$ the size of Asia. The coast line is estimated as nearly 20,000 miles, which is a much greater extent of sea coast than that of any other Continent.

Seas, Bays and Gulfs.—On the North, in connection with Arctic Ocean : White Sea.

On the West, in connection with Atlantic Ocean : The North Sea or German Ocean ; The Baltic Sea ; The Bay of Biscay.

In connection with Baltic Sea : Gulf of Bothnia ; Gulf of Finland and Gulf of Riga.

On the South : The Mediterranean Sea.

In connection with Mediterranean Sea are : The Gulf of Lyons ; The Gulf of Genoa ; Gulf of Taranto ; The Adriatic Sea, with Gulf of Venice ; The Ionian Sea, with Gulf of Corinth ; The Archipelago ; The Sea of Marmora ; The Black Sea ; The Sea of Azov.

Straits and Channels.—Between Norway and Jutland : The Skager Rack.

Between Sweden and Jutland : The Cattegat.

Entrances to Baltic Sea : The Great Belt ; The Little Belt ; the Sound.

Between England and France : Straits of Dover and English Channel.

Between Ireland and Great Britain : North Channel and St. George's Channel.

Between Spain and Africa : Straits of Gibraltar.

Between Corsica and Sardinia : Straits of Bonifacio.

Between Italy and Sicily : Straits of Messina.

Between Turkey and Asia Minor : Dardanélles and Straits of Constantinople, or the Bosphorus.

Joining Black Sea and Sea of Azov : Straits of Kaffa, Kertch or Yenikalé.

Islands.—In the Arctic Ocean : Nova Zembla and Spitzbergen.

In the Atlantic : Lofoden Isles, Iceland, the Farøe Islands, Great Britain, Ireland, The Azores.

In the Baltic : Zealand, Funen, Rugen, Bornholm, Oland, Gothland, Oesel, Dago, and the Aland Isles.

In the Mediterranean : The Baleàric Islands (chief, Majorca Minorca and Iviça), Corsica, Sardinia, Elba, Sicily, Malta, Gozo, Ionian Islands (chief, Corfu, Zante, Cephalonia), Candia, the islands of the Archipelago (chief, Cyclades, Negropont, Lemnos, Thaso).

Capes.—On the North : Cape Kanin, at entrance of White Sea ; North Cape, on the Island of Magerøe ; and Nordkyn, on the coast of Norway (the most Northerly point of the mainland).

On the West : The Naze, South of Norway ; The Skaw, North of Jutland ; La Hague, North of France ; Ushant, North-West of France ; Ortegal and Finisterre, North-West of Spain ; Rocca, West of Portugal ; St. Vincent, South-West of Portugal ; Trafalgar and Tarifa, South of Spain.

On Islands in Atlantic : Cape Wrath, North of Scotland ; Cape Clear, South of Ireland ; and Lands End, South-West of England.

On South Coast in Mediterranean : Cape Spartivento, South of Sardinia ; Cape Passaro, South of Sicily ; Cape Spartivento, and Cape di Leuca, South of Italy ; Cape Matapan, South of Greece.

Peninsulas and Isthmuses.—The Scandinavian Peninsula, consisting of Norway and Sweden between the Baltic and Atlantic ; Jutland, North of Denmark ; The Peninsula, comprising Spain and Portugal (sometimes called the Iberian Peninsula), Italy ; Greece, the Southern part of which forms another Peninsula named the Morea ; The Crimea, in the South of Russia between the Black Sea and Sea of Azov.

Only two of the Isthmuses have received names, the Isthmus

of Corinth connecting the Morea with Northern Greece, and the Isthmus of Perekop uniting the Crimea to Russia.

Mountains.—The chief Mountain Ranges are the Scandinavian Mountains, running from the Arctic Ocean to Skager Rack. Greatest height 8,500 ft. The Ural Mountains forming part of the Eastern boundary between Europe and Asia.

The Caucasus Mountains, running between the Caspian and Black Sea. The highest mountain in this range, and indeed in Europe, is Mount Elburz, which rises to a height of over 18,500 ft.

The Carpathians in the North-East of Austria.

The Balkan Mountains in Turkey. The Alps running from the Mediterranean near Gulf of Genoa round the North boundary of Italy, and stretching into Austria to the neighbourhood of Vienna. The highest of the Alps is Mount Blanc, 15,784 ft. in height. The Apennines which run through Italy, greatest height 9,500 ft.

The Cevennes and Vosges in France.

The Pyrenees between France and Spain, greatest height 11,000 ft.

Plains, &c.—The Great Russian Plain stretches from the Vistula to the Volga, and occupies nearly the whole of Eastern Europe.

The Plain of Germany which stretches along the shores of the North Sea and Baltic.

The Plain of Hungary in Austria, Lombardy in North Italy, the Steppes in the South-East of Russia.

Rivers.—The great Watershed runs from South-West to North-East

Flowing into the Arctic Ocean, Petchora, Mezen; into White Sea, Northern Dwina.

Flowing into the Baltic: The Neva, The Southern Dwina, The Niemen, The Vistula, The Oder.

Flowing into the North Sea: The Elbe and The Rhine.

Flowing into the English Channel: The Seine.

Flowing into the Bay of Biscay: The Loire and Garonne.

Flowing into the Atlantic through the Iberian Peninsula: The Minho, The Douro, The Tagus, The Guadiana and The Guadalquivir.

Flowing into the Mediterranean: The Ebro, The Rhone and the Tiber.

Flowing into the Adriatic: The Adige and The Po.

Flowing into the Black Sea : The Danube, The Dneister and The Dneiper.

Flowing into the Sea of Azov : The Don.

Flowing into the Caspian Sea : The Volga and Ural.

The six longest rivers in Europe are : The Volga, 2,130 miles ; The Danube, 1,700 miles ; The Dneiper, 1,200 miles ; The Don, 1,000 miles ; The Rhine, 853 miles ; and The Northern Dwina, 790 miles.

Lakes.—The Lakes of Europe may be divided into three groups : The Scandinavian Lakes (Wener, Wetter and Mœlar) ; The Russian Lakes, or the lakes of the Great Russian Plain (Ladóga, Onega, Saïma, Ilmen and Peïpus) ; and the Alpine Lakes, which may be sub-divided into the Italian lakes (Como, Garda, Maggiore) ; and the Swiss lakes (Constance, Geneva, Zurich and Lucerne).

Climate.—Europe lying almost wholly in the North Temperate Zone, has on the whole a temperate climate. This climate is modified by several influences. The Western parts are warmer than corresponding latitudes in other continents, owing to the influence of the Gulf Stream which skirts the North-West shores of Europe on its progress from the Tropics to the Arctic Ocean. The temperature of the stream above referred to being about 10° above the surrounding waters, the winds (South-West chiefly) are warmed by it and communicate heat to the neighbouring lands. The West of Europe is warmed then by the Gulf Stream. The East being almost wholly unprotected from the cold biting winds of Central Asia, is chilled. The South is heated to a great degree by the proximity of the sandy deserts of Africa.

In short, Europe is chilled by Asia and heated by Africa, and has its temperature made more uniform by the Atlantic.

Soil.—The only wastes of any extent are the Steppes of South Russia, elsewhere the soil is fertile.

Vegetable Productions.—Wheat, barley, rye, oats, edible roots, the vine, oak, beech, elm, fir, lime and birch trees are found in large forests in Russia, Sweden, Norway and Germany. In the central and southern countries the beech, oak and edible chestnut are abundant.

In the Southern countries : France, Iberian Peninsula, Italy, Austria, Turkey and Greece, wine is produced, wheaten bread eaten, and olive oil used.

With the exception of Great Britain, the other countries use rye bread, butter, spirituous liquors and beer.

Great Britain uses bread from wheat, barley and oats, drinks beer, cider and spirits, and uses butter.

Animals (WILD).—Bear, wolf, fox, wild boar, lynx, reindeer, chamois and a few others. (DOMESTIC).—Horse, cow, sheep, pig, ass, dog.

Birds of Prey.—Eagle, vulture, kite, falcon.

Fish.—Herring, anchovy, pilchard, tunny, in salt water. Sturgeon, salmon, trout, perch, &c., in fresh water.

Minerals.—Gold in small quantities in Carpathians and Ural mountains.

Silver in Austria in lead mines.

Tin, England.

Copper, England and Austria.

Lead, British Isles and Spain.

Iron, specially in British Isles, Russia and Sweden.

Quicksilver, Spain.

Zinc, England.

Coal, British Isles and Belgium.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

<i>Kingdoms.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>	<i>Empires.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
1. Great Britain and Ireland	} London.	1. Germany	Berlin.
2. Norway and Sweden		2. Austria	Vienna.
	} Christiania.	3. Turkey	Constantinople.
		4. Russia	St. Petersburg.
3. Denmark	Copenhagen.		
4. Holland	Amsterdam.		
5. Belgium	Brussels.	<i>Republics.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
6. Portugal	Lisbon.	1. France	Paris.
7. Spain	Madrid.	2. Switzerland	Berne.
8. Italy	Rome.		
9. Greece	Athens.	<i>Principality.</i>	<i>Capital.</i>
10. Roumania	Bucharest.	1. Montenegro	Cettinge.
11. Servia	Belgrade.		

DESCRIPTION OF THE COURSES OF THE SIX LONGEST RIVERS.

1.—The Volga rises in the Valdai Hills, flows East, then South, and falls into the Caspian Sea by 60 or 70 mouths, not far from

the town of Astrakhan. Its chief tributaries are the Oka on the right bank and the Kama on the left bank. The chief towns on its banks are: Tver, Jaroslav, Nigni Novgorod, Simbirsks, and Saratov. Moscow is on the banks of the Moskva, a tributary of the Oka.

2.—The Danube rises in the Black Forest Mountains, flowing first East, then South, then East again, till it falls into the Black Sea. It passes through Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Austria and Hungary, divides Hungary from Servia, and Bulgaria from Roumania. Its chief tributaries on the right bank are: the Inn, Drave and Save. On the left bank the Theiss, Sereth and Pruth, On its banks are Ulm, Ratisbon Linz, Vienna, Presburg, Buda Pesth, Peterwardein, Belgrade, and Sistova.

3.—The Dnieper rises in the Central Russian Plain and flows South, South-East and South-West, falling into the Black Sea, not far from Kherson. Its tributaries are: the Pripet on the right bank, and the Desna on the left. The chief towns on its banks are: Smolensk, Kiev, Ekaterinoslav, and Kherson.

4.—The Don rises not far from the Oka, flows South and South-West through Russia, and falls into the Sea of Azov by several mouths. Its chief tributary is the Donetz on the right bank. The town of Azov is near its mouth.

5.—The Rhine rises in Mount St. Gothard, flows northwards to Lake Constance, thence West to Basle, and thence North and North-West to the North Sea, into which it falls by several mouths. It passes through Switzerland, Germany and Holland. Its chief tributaries on the right bank are: the Neckar, Maine and Lahn, on the left bank the Aar and Moselle. The chief towns on its banks are: Basle, Strasburg, Mayence, Coblentz, Bonn, Cologne and Rotterdam.

6.—The Northern Dwina flows in a North-Westerly course through Russia, and falls into the White Sea; Archangel is situated near its mouth.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The British Empire may be most conveniently divided into four parts, 1st, England (with Wales); 2nd, Scotland; 3rd, Ireland: 4th, Foreign Possessions and Colonies.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

England and Wales form the Southern portion of Great Britain.

Boundaries.—On the North by Scotland; on the East by the North Sea; on the South by the English Channel; on the West by the Atlantic, St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea.

Area.—England 51,000 sq. miles, Wales 7,300 sq. miles.

Population.—England and Wales contained 25,968,286 persons in 1881, therefore in round numbers now about 26 millions.

Seas, Bays, Gulfs, Estuaries and Inlets.—On the East: The Humber, The Wash, The Estuary of the Thames. On the South: Portsmouth Harbour, Southampton Water, Poole Harbour, Weymouth Bay, Tor Bay, Plymouth Sound, Falmouth Harbour and Mounts Bay.

On the West: Barnstaple Bay, Bristol Channel, Swansea Bay, Caermarthen Bay, Milford Haven, St. Bride's Bay, Cardigan Bay, the Estuaries of the Dee, Mersey and Ribble, Morecambe Bay and Solway Firth.

Straits and Channels.—Yarmouth Roads, off Norfolk; The Downs, off East Coast of Kent; Straits of Dover, between England and France; Spithead and the Solent, between the Isle of Wight and the Mainland; and Menai Strait, between Anglesey and Caernarvon.

Islands.—Holy Island or Lindisfarne and the Fern Isles, off the coast of Northumberland; Sheppey and Thanet, at the mouth of the Thames; the Isle of Wight, off the coast of Hampshire; the Scilly Isles, off the coast of Cornwall; Anglesey and Holy Island, off the coast of North Wales; Walney Island, off the coast of Lancashire; the Isle of Man, nearly in the middle of the Irish Sea; the Channel Islands (chief, Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark), off the North Coast of France.

Capes.—On the East Coast: Flamborough Head, Spurn Head, Lowestoft Ness, the Naze, North Foreland and South Foreland.

On the South: Dungeness, Beachy Head, Selsey Bill, the Needles on Isle of Wight, Portland Bill, Start Point, Lizard Point.

On the West: Land's End, Hartland Point, Worm's Head, St. Gowan's Head, St. David's Head, Braich-y-pwll, Great Orme's Head, Point of Aire, Rossall Point, St. Bee's Head. North of Isle of Man, Point of Ayr.

Mountains.—The chief ranges are: The Cheviot Hills, between England and Scotland; The Pennine Chain, stretching from the

Cheviots, southward to Derbyshire (chief summits: Cross Fell, 2,892 ft., Whernside, Ingleborough and Pennygant).

The Cumbrian Group, in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire (chief summits: Helvellyn, Skiddaw and Scawfell, 3,229 ft.)

The Cambrian Group in Wales (chief summits: Snowdon, 3,590 ft., the highest mountain in England and Wales; Cader Idris and Plinlimmon).

The Cotswold Hills, in Gloucestershire.

The Devonian Range, in Devon and Cornwall (chief summits Brown Willie, Cawsand Beacon).

The Malvern Hills, in Worcestershire.

The Mendip Hills, in Somersetshire.

The Chiltern Hills, in Oxford, Buckingham and Hertford.

The North Downs, in Hampshire, Surrey and Kent.

The South Downs, in Hampshire and Sussex.

Plains.—Yorkshire Vale, between the Tees and Don.

The Cheshire Plain between Ribble and Severn.

Salisbury Plain in Wiltshire.

Rivers.—Flowing into the North Sea: The Tweed (tributary: The Till), The Tyne, Wear, Tees, Yorkshire Ouse, formed by the junction of The Swale and Ure (tributaries on right bank: Nidd, Wharf, Aire, Calder and Don; on left: Derwent), the Trent, (tributaries, on right bank: The Soar; on left bank: The Dove and Derwent); Witham, Welland, Nen, Great Ouse, Yare, Thames (tributaries, on the right bank: Kennet, Loddon, Wey, Mole, Darent and Medway; on the left bank: Windrush, Evenlode, Thame, Colne, Brent, Lea and Roding), Stour.

Flowing into English Channel: The Arun, The Test, The Itchin, The Salisbury Avon, The Stour, The Exe, The Teign, The Dart, The Plym and The Tamar.

Flowing into the Bristol Channel: The Bristol Avon, The Severn (tributaries on right bank: Teame; on left bank: Avon), The Wye, The Usk, The Towy and Taff.

Flowing into the Irish Sea: The Dee, Mersey, Ribble and Lune.

Flowing into Solway Firth: The Eden.

DESCRIPTION OF COURSES OF FIVE MOST IMPORTANT RIVERS.

1.—The Thames, 200 miles long, rises in the Cotswold hills, flows

in an Easterly direction through Gloucester, has the counties of Oxford, Buckingham, Middlesex, and Essex, on the left bank, and the counties of Berkshire, Surrey, and Kent, on the right bank. The chief towns on its banks are: Oxford, Reading, Eton, Windsor, and London.

2.—The Severn, 178 miles long, rises in Mount Plinlimmon, flows in a Southerly direction through Wales. The chief towns on its banks are: Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, and Gloucester.

3.—Yorkshire Ouse, formed by junction of Swale and Ure, flows in a South Easterly direction through Yorkshire, and falls into the Humber. Chief towns on banks are: Ripon on Ure, York on Ouse, Leeds on Aire, Sheffield and Doncaster on Don, and Hull on the Humber.

4.—The Trent rises in Staffordshire, flows in a North Easterly direction and discharges itself into the Humber. Chief towns on banks are: Burton-on-Trent, Nottingham.

5.—The Mersey rises in the Pennine chain, flows Westward, and falls into the North Sea. Manchester is situated upon a small tributary, and Liverpool, near its mouth. Opposite Liverpool is Birkenhead.

Lakes.—Windermere, Ulleswater, Derwentwater or Keswick Lake in Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland; Bala Lake in Wales.

Climate.—Humid yet salubrious. Extremes of heat and cold very rarely occur owing to the insular position. The Eastern counties are drier than the Western, which are nearer the Atlantic Ocean.

Soil.—Generally fertile. The districts known as the Fens, in the neighbourhood of the Wash are low and marshy. The hills which cannot be cultivated yield pasturage for immense numbers of sheep.

Vegetable Productions.—Very few are indigenous, but those brought from other lands thrive well. Most of the grains, edible roots, hops, and best fruits are foreigners, but arrive at maturity. Wheat is grown largely in the Southern and Eastern Counties. Oats and barley in the Northern and Eastern Counties. Hops in Surrey, Sussex, and Kent. Apples in Devon and Hereford. Potatoes, Turnips, and Mangolds generally. Bush fruits in great quantities in Kent and neighbouring counties. The Western counties are chiefly devoted to pasturage.

Animals (WILD).—Fox, weasel, badger, otter. The increase of cultivation has led to a diminishing of these, such that many kinds are now extinct in these countries. (DOMESTIC) horse, sheep, cow, dog, ass, &c. The horse, sheep and cow, have been brought to great perfection by constant attention.

Birds of Prey.—Golden eagle (very rare), hawk.

Fish.—Herring, haddock, whiting, in salt water. Salmon, trout, perch, in fresh.

Minerals.—The great wealth of England is derived almost solely from the abundance of the useful minerals she possesses and the facility with which they are obtained:—Coal, iron, copper, lead, tin, salt, blacklead and slate.

The principal coal fields in England and Wales are situated as below: Northumberland and Durham, between the Coquet and Tees, the Cumberland coal field along the Irish Sea between Workington and Whitehaven; Yorkshire, Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire; Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Flintshire, along the banks of the Dee. South Wales (Monmouth, Glamorgan, Caermarthen, and Pembroke.)

Iron is found in almost every county in England, but its production is now nearly limited to the neighbourhood of the great coal fields above noted. The chief iron districts are: South Wales, Northumberland and Durham, the Yorkshire, the Staffordshire, and Coal-brook Dale.

Copper, in Cornwall and Devon.

Lead, in Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Derby, Cornwall, York, Cardigan, Denbigh and Flint.

Tin, in Cornwall and Devon only.

Salt (rock salt), in Cheshire.

Blacklead, in Cumberland.

Slate, in Caernarvonshire, Lancashire and Cumberland.

DIVISIONS WITH CHIEF TOWNS.

(England contains 40 Counties. Wales 12 Counties.)

ENGLAND.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
*Northumberland	Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tynemouth, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

* The County Town is placed first in order.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Cumberland	Carlisle, Whitehaven, Workington.
Westmoreland	Appleby, Kendal.
Durham	Durham, Sunderland, Gateshead, South Shields, Stockton-upon-Tees, Darlington.
Yorkshire {	York, Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford,
	Huddersfield, Halifax, Wakefield,
	Doncaster.
E. Riding	Middlesborough, Scarborough, Whitby.
	Hull, Beverley.
Lancashire	Lancaster, Liverpool, Manchester, Salford, Preston, Oldham, Bolton, Blackburn, St. Helens, Wigan, Ashton-under-Lyne, Bury, Rochdale, Warrington.

Notes on the above Counties and Towns.—Northumberland and Durham are mining, manufacturing and agricultural counties. Coal, iron, lead and glass, are the chief productions. Shipbuilding engages Sunderland, Tynemouth and South Shields. Newcastle-upon-Tyne is the 5th sea port in England, Sunderland is the 7th.

Cumberland and Westmoreland are noted for their lake scenery. Black lead or plumbago is found in Cumberland. Whitehaven is engaged in the coal trade. Lancashire is an almost entirely manufacturing and mining county. Cotton goods, coal, and iron, are the chief products. The chief towns engaged in the production of cotton goods in Lancashire are: Manchester, Blackburn, Bolton, Preston, Wigan, Bury, Ashton-under-Lyne, Burnley, Rochdale.

Yorkshire. The North and East Ridings are almost wholly agricultural; Whitby, however, produces jet ornaments, and Hull is the 4th sea port in England.

The West Riding is a great manufacturing and mining centre, the chief products being woollen goods, iron, hardware and cutlery. The chief of the woollen towns are Leeds, Bradford, Huddersfield, and Halifax. Sheffield is noted for cutlery.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Cheshire	Chester, Stockport, Macclesfield, Birkenhead and Staley Bridge.
Shropshire	Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Ludlow.
Herefordshire	Hereford, Leominster, Ross.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Monmouthshire	Monmouth, Newport.
Gloucestershire	Gloucester, Bristol, Cheltenham, Stroud.
Somersetshire	Taunton, Bath, Bridgewater, Frome, Weston-super-Mare, Wells.

Notes on the above Counties and Towns.—Cheshire noted for cheese Chester, one of the oldest cities in England has ship-building yards, saw mills, tobacco and snuff manufactories. It has a cathedral. Stockport manufactures cotton, silk, woollen, brass and iron goods. Birkenhead is a sea port of great importance. Macclesfield is the head of the silk manufacture in England. Shrewsbury is another very ancient town, it has a noted public school and manufactures stained glass. Herefordshire is an entirely agricultural county, produces quantities of apples and as a consequence much cider. Hereford is a most ancient city, possesses a fine cathedral, and has the largest cattle and cheese fair in all England. Monmouth exports bark for tanning, and timber. Newport has docks, shipbuilding yards, and exports coal, iron and tin. Gloucester cathedral is one of the finest in England. Gloucester manufactures soap and pins. Bristol is the 3rd sea port in England, has an old Cathedral, imports West Indian produce, and exports manufactured goods. Sugar refining, soap making, iron and brass founding are the chief pursuits. Cheltenham possesses mineral springs and a college. Stroud manufactures broad cloths. Taunton has some silk and woollen manufactories. Bath has chalybeate springs and is much resorted to by invalids. Frome manufactures broadcloth (known as West of England cloth).

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Derbyshire	Derby, Glossop, Chesterfield.
Nottinghamshire	Nottingham, Newark, Mansfield.
Staffordshire	Stafford, Wolverhampton, Stoke-upon-Trent, West Bromwich, Walsall, Hanley, Lichfield, Burton-upon-Trent.
Leicestershire	Leicester, Loughborough, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Rutlandshire	Oakham, Uppingham.
Worcestershire	Worcester, Dudley, Kidderminster.
Warwickshire	Warwick, Birmingham, Coventry, Leamington, Stratford-on-Avon.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Northamptonshire	Northampton, Peterborough, Wellingborough.
Huntingdonshire	Huntingdon, St. Ives, St. Neots
Oxfordshire	Oxford, Henley, Banbury.
Buckinghamshire	Buckingham, Aylesbury, Great Marlow.
Bedfordshire	Bedford, Luton, Leighton Buzzard, Dunstable
Hertfordshire	Hertford, St. Alban's.
Middlesex	London, Brentford, Tottenham, Enfield, Edmonton.

Notes on the above Counties and Towns.—Derbyshire contains the famous Peak with its caverns. Derby produces porcelain, china, steam engines and lace, besides being engaged in silk manufactures. There are several watering places with mineral springs in Derbyshire as Matlock, Buxton, &c. Nottingham is the centre of the lace and hosiery trade, and is engaged in silk and cotton manufactures, bleaching and dyeing. Staffordshire is partly in the famous "Potteries." Stafford is noted for ribbon and silk weaving, and the making of watches. Wolverhampton produces hardware. West Bromwich and Walsall, coal and iron. Lichfield has a splendid cathedral. Burton-on-Trent is famous for its ales. Leicester is the head-quarters of manufactories for hosiery, lace and elastic web cloth. It also has a great wool fair. Loughborough manufactures stockings and lace, besides bell casting. "Great Paul" was cast here in 1882. Rutlandshire is the smallest county in England, and is famed for its barley. Worcester is specially famed for its fine china and porcelain. It has also manufactories of gloves, leather boots, nails and lace. In the Cathedral, King John (Lackland) was buried. Dudley and the surrounding hamlets and villages are engaged in coal, iron, lime and glass trades. Kidderminster is famous for its carpets. Warwick is famous for its castle. Birmingham is the chief seat of the manufactures of fire arms, iron, brass, steel, toys, buttons, jewellery (real and false), steam engines, steel pens and many other like manufactures are carried on here. Coventry is celebrated for silk and ribbon weaving; watches also are made here. Stratford-on-Avon was the birthplace of Shakespeare. Northamptonshire is chiefly a grazing county; Northampton is engaged in the boot and shoe trade, and carries on leather dressing and brewing. Peterborough has a cathedral. Huntingdonshire is wholly agricultural.

Oxfordshire produces grain, roots and grass. Oxford possesses a famous University and is a Bishop's see. The University consists of 21 Colleges, 5 Halls, and possesses the far famed Bodleian Library. Banbury cakes and cheese are well known. Buckinghamshire is entirely agricultural. Buckingham has paper and corn mills. Aylesbury, ducks and condensed milk. Bedfordshire has manufactures of straw plait ; much however is carried on in the cottages of the peasantry. In Bedford, John Bunyan was born. Luton and Dunstable manufacture straw hats. Hertfordshire produces wheat and barley, and much malting is done in Hertford itself. St. Albans was named after the first British Martyr. Middlesex is nearly all taken up with market gardens for the supply of London. London is partly in Middlesex, and partly in Surrey and Kent. The river Thames divides the Metropolis. The population nearly approaches 5 millions. The area is 687 square miles.* The manufactures include silk weaving, ship building, sugar refining, watch making, tanning, soap, glass, engines and machines, jewellery. Its trade is greater than any other town in the world, and except that of the United States and France, greater than any country. It possesses splendid docks, has 50 provision markets, splendid parks, beautiful buildings, and numerous societies for promoting science, art and literature. The Docks are: West India, London Dock with underground warehouses, East India St. Catherine's and Commercial. Some of its markets are: Islington, cattle ; Covent Garden, fruit and vegetables ; Billingsgate, fish ; Newgate, meat ; Leadenhall, poultry. Its Parks : St. James, Hyde, Regents, Battersea and Victoria, with a few others, afford breathing places and recreation grounds for the immense population. A few of the buildings, which are too often hidden by surrounding buildings and begrimed with smoke, are : St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, The Tower, The Mint, The Royal Exchange, The Bank of England, The Mansion House, Somerset House, Post Office St. Martin's-le-Grand, Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace, National Gallery, British Museum, Kensington Museum. London is also justly celebrated for her Hospitals for the sick in humble circumstances. Enfield has a manufactory of small arms for the Government.

*This is area under Police Control and known as "within the bills of mortality." The area of Parliamentary London is about 30 square miles.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Lincolnshire	Lincoln, Boston, Louth, Great Grimsby.
Cambridgeshire	Cambridge, Wisbeach, Ely.
Norfolk	Norwich, Yarmouth, Lynn Regis.
Suffolk	Ipswich, Lowestoft, Bury St. Edmunds.
Essex	Chelmsford, Colchester, Harwich.

Notes on the above Counties and Towns.—Lincolnshire produces wheat, sheep, horses and geese (from the Fen district). Lincoln possesses one of the finest Cathedrals in England. Boston and Great Grimsby, trade with the Northern Ports of Europe. Grimsby sends large quantities of fish to London. Cambridgeshire contains large expanses of waste land. Cambridge possesses a University (the rival of Oxford), containing 18 Colleges and 1 Hall. Ely is noted for its Cathedral. Norfolk county grows great quantities of barley. Norwich produces crapes and bombazines, and has a fine Cathedral. Yarmouth is much engaged in fishing, and is becoming a fashionable seaside resort. Ipswich was the birth place of Thomas Wolsey. Essex contains many market gardens. Colchester has a great oyster fishery and manufactures silk goods. Harwich possesses the best harbour on the East coast between Hull and London. It trades chiefly with Holland.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Kent	Maidstone, Woolwich, Greenwich, Chatham and Rochester, Dover, Canterbury, Folkestone, Tunbridge Wells, Gravesend, Ramsgate, Margate.
Sussex	Lewes, Hastings, Brighton, Chichester.
Surrey	Guildford, Croydon, Kingston, Richmond.
Berkshire	Reading, Windsor, Newbury.
Hampshire	Winchester, Portsmouth, Southampton, Aldershot.
Wiltshire	Salisbury, Trowbridge, Swindon, Devizes.
Dorsetshire	Dorchester, Weymouth, Bridport, Poole.
Devonshire	Exeter, Plymouth & Devonport, Torquay, Barnstaple.
Cornwall	Bodmin, Truro, Penzance, Falmouth, Redruth, Launceston.

Notes on the above Counties and Towns.—Kent has been called the Garden of England. It is noted for its market gardens, hops and orchards. Maidstone is the centre of the hop trade. Chatham

is a Naval and Military Station of great importance. Woolwich is noted for its Arsenal. Greenwich has a famous Astronomical Observatory. Rochester has a fine Cathedral. Dover (one of the cinque ports) and Folkestone, carry on the greater part of the communication with the Continent. Canterbury is the ecclesiastical capital of England and has a grand Cathedral. Tunbridge Wells is a noted watering place. Hastings and Brighton are noted watering places. Berkshire, Hampshire and Wiltshire, are noted for their pigs and bacon. Windsor Castle is the most stately of the residences of the Sovereign. Winchester was the old capital of England, has a Cathedral and College. Portsmouth possesses a splendid harbour, is the head quarters of the Royal Navy, a very strong fortress, and one of the chief Naval and Military Arsenals. Southampton is the chief packet station for the East and West Indies, and has a very large trade. Aldershot is the largest Military Camp in England, and in summer, the whole of the lines are filled with troops for instructional purposes. Salisbury Cathedral is a fine building. Not many miles away is the famous Druidical Temple, Stonehenge. Swindon is an important railway junction. Railway rolling stock is manufactured here. Dorset has vast flocks of sheep on the Downs. Portland and Purbeck produce fine building stone. Weymouth is a sea port and packet station for Channel Islands and France. Poole and Bridport, sea ports. Devonshire cider and cream are justly famous. Copper and lead are mined here. Exeter has a Cathedral. Plymouth is an important Naval Port. Devonport (now joined to Plymouth), has an Arsenal, Dockyard and splendid Breakwater. Torquay is a favourite watering place. Cornwall is noted for its tin, copper, lead and iron mines. Kaolin clay for porcelain, is obtained in vast quantities. Falmouth is an important sea port. Truro and Redruth are mining towns.

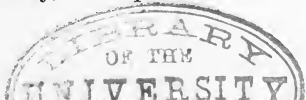
WALES.

Counties.

Flintshire
Denbighshire
Caernarvonshire
Anglesey
Merionethshire
Montgomeryshire

Towns.

Mold, Holywell, Flint, St. Asaphs.
Denbigh, Wrexham, Ruthin.
Caernarvon, Llandudno, Bangor.
Beaumaris, Holyhead.
Dolgelly, Bala.
Montgomery, Welshpool, Newtown.



<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Cardiganshire	Cardigan, Aberystwith, Lampeter.
Radnorshire	Presteign, New Radnor, Knighton.
Brecknockshire	Brecon, Brynmawr.
Glamorganshire	Cardiff, Merthyr Tydvil, Swansea, Aberdare.
Pembrokeshire	Pembroke, Haverfordwest, St. David's, Tenby, Milford.
Caermarthenshire	Caermarthen, Llanelly, Llandilo.

Notes on the above Counties and Towns.—Wales is largely mountainous, and large numbers of sheep, cattle and goats are fed. The Southern counties are engaged to a considerable degree in mining and kindred operations. Coal, iron, slate, lead, copper and silver, are among its mineral treasures. Holyhead is the packet station for Ireland. Caernarvon Castle is noted as the birth place of the first Prince of Wales. Bangor has a Cathedral. Denbigh manufactures woollen and leather goods. Wrexham has Paper Mills. Welshpool is the centre of the Welsh woollen manufactures. Cardigan is an important sea port. Lampeter has a College for the training of the Clergy. Cardiff has Ship-building Yards. Merthyr Tydvil is the largest town in Wales. Swansea is the centre of the copper smelting. Pembroke has a Government Dockyard. Haverfordwest has good Docks. Milford is a port trading with Ireland, America and the Baltic. Tenby is a watering place. Caermarthen exports slates. Llanelly has copper and iron works. Llandilo has iron and coal mines and manufactures flannel.

Ports (COMMERCIAL).—London on the *Thames*, trading specially with European Ports, China, and the Colonies. Liverpool on the *Mersey* and Bristol on the *Avon*, trade chiefly with America, the West Indies and the Colonies. Hull on the *Humber*, Newcastle on the *Tyne*, Plymouth on *Plymouth Sound*, Sunderland on the *Wear*, Yarmouth on the *North Sea*, trade chiefly to the Baltic, Mediterranean, West Indies and South America. Whitehaven on the *Irish Sea*, Southampton on *Southampton Water*, Gloucester on the *Severn*, Hartlepool on the *North Sea*, Swansea on *Swansea Bay*, Cardiff on the *Taff*.

Newcastle, Sunderland, Hartlepool, Cardiff and Whitehaven export coal.

(*NAVAL*).—Portsmouth, Plymouth with Devonport on the

English Channel, Chatham on the *Medway*, Sheerness & Woolwich on the *Thames*, Pembroke Dock on *Milford Haven*.

INDUSTRIAL CENTRES, PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Cotton Goods	Manchester, Blackburn, Wigan, Bolton, Preston, Oldham, Bury, Burnley, Rochdale, Ashton-under-Lyne, Stockport.
Woollen Cloths	Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield in Yorkshire; in the West of England, Trowbridge, Frome, Bradford, Stroud.
Flannels	Rochdale, Halifax, Newton, Welshpool.
Carpets	Kidderminster, Halifax.
Iron Smelting	Merthyr Tydvil, Wednesbury, Bilston, Dudley, West Bromwich, Derbyshire, Durham County.
Hardware	Sheffield, Birmingham, Dudley, Walsall, Wolverhampton and Bilston.
Cutlery	Sheffield, Birmingham.
Nails	Dudley and surrounding villages.
Machinery	Birmingham.
Silk Goods	Macclesfield, Manchester, Coventry.
Tanning	London.
Boots and Shoes	Northampton, Wellingborough, Kettering, Norwich, Leicester.
Earthenware	Burslem (the centre of the Potteries,) China at Worcester.
Soap and Candles	London.
Jewellery	London, Birmingham.
Straw Plait	Dunstable, Luton.
Hosiery	Leicester, Loughborough. Nottingham.
Lace	Nottingham, (Honiton in Devonshire).

CHIEF MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Railways.—Great Northern, London to York, passes through Peterborough, Retford and Doncaster. North Eastern, York to Berwick-on-Tweed, through Durham and Newcastle. Midland,

London to Carlisle, through Leicester, Derby, Sheffield and Leeds. London and North Western, London to Carlisle, through Rugby, Crewe, Preston and Lancaster. Great Western, London to Milford Haven, through Bristol and Gloucester with branches to Exeter, and Penzance, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester. London and South Western, London to Portsmouth, Southampton and Exeter. London Brighton and South Coast, to Isle of Wight. London Chatham and Dover, and South Eastern Railways, run to Dover with branches to Canterbury, Ramsgate and Hastings. Great Eastern Railway to King's Lynn, Colchester, Ipswich to Yarmouth.

Besides these, are numerous local lines connecting the main lines, and traffic is carried on by their means throughout the Island.

Canals.—Lancaster canal from Wigan to Kendal. Leeds and Liverpool canal. The Bridgewater canal. Trent and Mersey canal. The Coventry canal. The Oxford canal. Birmingham and Liverpool junction canal.

Besides these there are a great number of canals joining all the principal rivers, so that the whole country is intersected in every direction by them, and no place except in the North is more than 15 miles from water communication.

Government.—A limited Monarchy consisting of the Sovereign and the two Houses of Parliament, Lords and Commons. The House of Commons is purely elective and has control over the finances of the country.

The House of Lords is partly elective, partly hereditary, and is the final Court of appeal in all judicial Civil appeals.

The Monarch is hereditary and possesses the executive power.

The consent of these three is absolutely necessary before any bill can become law.

Religion.—Protestant Episcopacy, the state Church being known as the Church of England. All other Religions are tolerated.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS WITH PLACES TRADED TO.

EXPORTS.

<i>Name of Article.</i>	<i>Places sent to</i>
Cotton Goods	India, Turkey, China, Brazil, United States, Italy, and in fact almost everywhere.

<i>Name of Article.</i>	<i>Places sent to.</i>
Woollen Goods	United States, Germany, France, Australia, Holland, China.
Iron and Steel	France, United States, India, Holland, Canada, Australia.
Hardware & Cutlery	Australia, United States, India, Germany, France, Spain.
Coal	To the Continent generally, but more particularly France, Germany, Spain.
Linens	West Indies, North America, Germany, Brazil, Holland.
Machinery	West Indies (for sugar mills), India, France, Russia and Spain.
Earthenware	United States, Brazil, Australia.
Boots and Shoes	Australia, British West Indies and Colonies generally.

IMPORTS.

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Whence Obtained.</i>
Corn and Flour	United States, Russia (Odessa), France, Prussia, California, Canada.
Cotton	United States, East Indies, Egypt, Brazil, Malta.
Wool	Australia, East Indies, Cape Colony, Russia, Germany, Spain.
Sugar	West Indies, Mauritius, Brazil, East Indies (cane sugar), France, Holland, Germany (beet root sugar).
Timber	Canada, Sweden, Norway, Russia, Prussia.
Ornamental Woods	British Honduras, Brazil.
Tobacco	United States, Egypt, Turkey, Manilla, West Indies.
Tea	China, India, Ceylon, Japan.
Coffee	Ceylon, Brazil, West Indies.
Flax	Russia, Holland.
Jute	British India.
Silk	China, Egypt, East Indies, France, (velvets).
Tallow	Russia, United States, South America.

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Whence Obtained.</i>
Hides	India, Uruguay, La Plata, Brazil.
Wines	Spain, France, Germany, Australia, Cape Colony.
Dye Stuffs	East Indies, Central America, France (madder).
Dead Meat (frozen)	Australia, New Zealand, Canada.
Fruits (various)	Australia.
Butter	Holland, Denmark, Germany.
Eggs	All countries on South Coast of North Sea, especially France.

SCOTLAND.

Scotland forms the Northern portion of the Island of Great Britain.

Boundaries.—On the North and West, by the Atlantic Ocean ; on the East, by the North Sea ; and on the South, by England and the Irish Sea.

Area.—Scotland contains rather more than 30,000 sq. miles.

Population.—In 1881, was 3,734,370.

Seas, Bays, Gulfs and Inlets.—On the East Coast : Dornoch Firth, Cromarty Firth, Moray Firth, Firth of Tay and Firth of Forth.

On the North : Thurso Bay, Loch Eriboll.

On the West : Enard Bay, Loch Broom, Loch Linnhe, Loch Fyne, the Firth of Clyde and Loch Ryan.

On South : Luce Bay, Wigton Bay and Solway Firth.

Straits, Channels, and Sounds.—Pentland Firth, between Orkneys and Mainland, on the North.

On the West : Great Minch and Little Minch, between Hebrides and Mainland ; Sound of Sleat, between Skye and Mainland ; Sound of Mull, between Mull and Mainland ; Sound of Jura, between Jura and Mainland ; Kyles of Bute, between Bute and the Mainland ; Kilbrennan Sound, between Cantire and Arran ; North Channel, between Scotland and Ireland.

Islands.—The Orkney (chief Mainland : Hoy,) and Shetland (chief : Pomona) on the North. The Outer Hebrides (chief : Lewis, Harris, North Uist, South Uist, Benbecula and Bara). The

Inner Hebrides (chief: Skye, Rum, Eig, Coll, Tiree, Mull, Jura, Islay), on the West. Bute and Arran, in the Firth of Clyde. Besides these, are noted on West Coast: Staffa (Fingal's Cave), Iona (ruins of St. Colomb's monastery), Ailsa Craig (sea fowl). On the East: in Firth of Forth, Bass Rock (ancient prison). Inchcape Rock in Firth of Tay.

Scotland possesses 787 islands of which only 186 are inhabited.

Capes.—On the East Coast: St. Abb's Head, Fife Ness, Buchan Ness, Kinnaird's Head, Tarbet Ness, and Duncansby Head. On the North Coast: Dunnet Head, Cape Wrath. On the West Coast: Storr Head, Ardnamurchan Point, Mull of Cantire. On South: Mull of Galloway, Barrow Head. On Island of Lewis: Butt of Lewis; on Skye: Point of Aird.

Mountains.—The Northern part of Scotland, *i.e.*, that part North of a line drawn from the Firth of Clyde to Aberdeen, contains the greater number of the mountains of Scotland, and is named the Highlands in consequence. The Southern part is called the Lowlands in contradistinction, though some parts are mountainous.

The chief ranges are: the Northern Highlands, stretching from Ardnamurchan Point to Cape Wrath, (chief summits Ben More, Ben Attow, Ben Dearg).

The Grampian range, stretching from Loch Linnhe to Aberdeen, (chief summits Cairngorm, Ben Macdui, 4,206 ft.; Ben Nevis, 4,406 ft., the highest mountain in Great Britain; Ben Lawers, Schiehallion, Ben Venue, Ben Lomond).

The Sidlaw Hills, North of Firth of Tay; Ochill Hills, between the Forth and Tay; the Pentland Hills, in the county of Edinburgh; Lammermuir Hills, between Haddington and Berwick; the Lowther or Lead Hills, between Lanark and Dumfries; the Cheviot Hills, between England and Scotland.

Plains.—Strathmore, between the Grampians and the Sidlaw Hills; Carse of Gowrie, between the Tay and Sidlaw Hills; and the Plain of the Forth and Clyde, between those rivers.

Rivers.—Flowing into the North Sea: The Tweed, Forth, Tay, North Esk, Dee, Don, Deveron, Spey, Findhorn and Ness. Flowing into the Firth of Clyde: The Clyde and Ayr. Flowing into the Solway Firth: The Nith, Annan and Liddell.

DESCRIPTION OF COURSES OF FOUR MOST IMPORTANT RIVERS.

1.—The Tweed, 96 miles long, rises in the Lowther Hills, flows through Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh and Berwick, into the North Sea. Its course is so rapid as to render it innavigable above Berwick. On the right it receives the Ettrick, the Teviot, and the Till. On the left: the Blackadder, which receives the Whiteadder. The chief towns on the Banks are: Berwick-on-Tweed, Kelso and Peebles.

2.—The Forth, rises not far from Ben Lomond, flows Eastward, separating Perth, Clackmannan and Fife, from Stirling and Linlithgow. Its tributaries are the Teith and Leven, on the left Bank. Town on the Banks, Stirling.

3.—The Tay, rises near Ben More, in Perthshire, flows through Loch Tay, receives the Almond and Earn on the right bank, and the Lyon, the Tummel (which receives the Garry), and the Isla on the left Bank. It is navigable for 8 miles. Towns on the Banks, Aberfeldy, Dunkeld, Scone, Perth.

4.—The Clyde is the most important commercial river in Scotland. It is navigable to Glasgow. It flows wholly through Lanarkshire. The chief towns on its banks are Lanark, Motherwell, Glasgow.

Lakes.—Loch Lomond, North of Firth of Clyde (45 square miles), is the largest. Loch Katrine, near Loch Lomond (supplies Glasgow with water). Loch Awe in Argyleshire. Loch Tay and Loch Rannoch in Perthshire, Loch Ness, Loch Lochy, and Loch Eil in Inverness, form expansions of the Caledonian Canal, Loch Shiel in the North of Argyle, Loch Shin and Loch Assynt in Sutherland.

The Scotch Lakes are noted for their picturesque surroundings.

Climate.—Cold and wet, compared with that of England.

Soil.—Poor, compared with that of England. Great part of the Highlands is fit only for sheep feeding.

Vegetable Productions.—No large forests. In South, and especially in the Lothians, farming is carried on to a high state of efficiency. The grains: wheat, oats, barley. The roots: potato, turnip, carrot and mangold. Peas and beans are grown in a few localities. In the North: barley.

Animals.—Same as England.

Birds of Prey.—Same as England.

Fish.—Same as England.

Minerals.—Coal, iron, building stone, lead, slate. The mineral wealth of Scotland, lies mainly in a belt, lying between the Firth of Forth and the Firth of Clyde. Granite is found at Aberdeen and Kirkcudbright; freestone is widely diffused; slate is obtained in Argyle; lead in Lowther Hills.

DIVISIONS WITH CHIEF TOWNS.

Scotland contains 33 Counties.

<i>* Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Berwick	Greenlaw, Dunse, Eyemouth.
Haddington	Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, Preston Pans.
Edinburgh	Edinburgh, Leith, Musselburgh, Dalkeith.
Linlithgow	Linlithgow, Bathgate, Boness.
Roxburgh	Jedburgh, Hawick, Kelso, Melrose.
Selkirk	Selkirk, Galashiels.
Peebles	Peebles, Innerleithen.
Dumfries	Dumfries, Annan.
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright, Dalbeattie.
Wigton	Wigton, Stranraer.
Ayr	Ayr, Kilmarnock.
Lanark	Lanark, Glasgow, Coatbridge.
Renfrew	Renfrew, Greenock, Paisley.

Notes on the above Counties and Towns.—Berwick and the 3 Lothians (Haddington, Edinburgh and Linlithgow), are engaged chiefly in agriculture; Renfrew, Ayr and Lanark, in manufactures; and the remaining counties, in cattle feeding.

Preston Pans.—Oyster catching. Salt refinery. 1745, the Pretender defeated the Royal Forces, under Sir John Cope.

Edinburgh is the Capital: it possesses a University and a Medical School, justly famed for having sent forth some most skilful medical men; built of stone, situated picturesquely upon the summits of several hills. The chief buildings are Holyrood Palace, St. Giles Cathedral and the Castle. Leith is the sea port of Edinburgh. Linlithgow contains the ruins of a Royal Palace. Mary Queen of Scots, was born here in 1542. Bathgate has

* The County Town is placed first in order.

a paraffin oil factory. Dumfries, the burial place of Robert Burns, the Poet; Ayr; near this town, is the cottage where Robert Burns was born. Glasgow is the largest town in Scotland, is the centre of the coal and iron trade, and possesses both University and Cathedral. Greenock was the birth-place of James Watt, the improver of the steam engine.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Fife	Cupar, Dunfermline, St. Andrews, Kirkaldy.
Kinross	Kinross, Milnathort.
Clackmannan	Clackmannan, Alloa, Dollar.
Stirling	Stirling, Falkirk, Bannockburn, Grangemouth.
Dumbarton	Dumbarton, Kirkintilloch.
Bute	Rothsay.
Argyle	Inverary, Campbeltown, Dunoon.
Perth	Perth, Crief, Blairgowrie, Scone.
Forfar	Forfar, Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose.
Kincardine	Stonehaven, Laurencekirk.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen, Peterhead, Fraserburgh.
Banff	Banff, Buckie.
Elgin or Moray	Elgin, Forres.
Nairn	Nairn.
Inverness	Inverness, Fort William.

Notes on the above Counties and Towns.—Dunfermline was a residence of the Scottish Kings; it has the ruins of a fine Abbey, and is now noted for linen, iron and soap. St. Andrew's possesses the oldest University in Scotland. Stirling is celebrated for its Castle; near the town is Bannockburn, where the independence of Scotland was achieved, in 1314. Falkirk is noted for its 3 large cattle markets, or fairs (held annually), called "trysts." The famous Carron iron works are about 3 miles from Falkirk. Dumbarton, famous for its Castle, which was, but is now no longer a strong fortress. Rothsay is a famous sea-bathing resort of the people of Glasgow. Inverary is famous for its herring fishery. Campbeltown for its whiskey, and Dunoon for sea-bathing. Perth was the ancient capital of Scotland, and is most picturesquely situated on the Tay. Near it is Scone, where the Kings of Scotland used to be crowned. Forfar is a manufacturing town.

Dundee a sea port and manufacturing town ; Montrose is a sea port also, with bleaching, flax spinning and ship-building. Stonehaven is a sea port and manufacturing town. Laurencekirk used to be famed for snuff-boxes. Aberdeen is a handsome, well-built city, with a University, and considerable exports of granite and manufactures : woollen, linen and cotton goods. Balmoral the Highland residence of Her Majesty, is 45 miles West of Aberdeen. Peterhead and Fraserburgh are the head quarters of the whale and seal fisheries. Banff is a sea port, trading with London. Inverness is the ancient capital of the Highlands. Near it is Culloden, where the Pretender was defeated in 1746. Fort William forms one of the forts erected across the County of Inverness, on the line of the Caledonian Canal, to keep back the Highlanders, after the accession of the Hanoverian family.

Counties.

Ross
Cromarty
Sutherland
Caithness
Orkney & Shetland

Towns.

Dingwall, Tain, (Stornoway in Lewis).
Cromarty.
Dornock, Golspie, Brora.
Wick, Thurso.
Kirkwall, Stromness, Lerwick.

Notes on the above Counties and Towns.—Cromarty is scattered in detached portions throughout Ross. Stornoway is a large fishing station. Wick and Thurso are much engaged in the fishing industry, as also are Kirkwall and Lerwick.

Ports.—Glasgow, Leith, Greenock, Dundee, Aberdeen, Irvine (Ayrshire), Montrose.

INDUSTRIAL CENTRES, PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Cotton	Glasgow and Paisley, and in the West, generally.
Linen	In the Eastern Counties, Dunfermline for fine linen. Dundee, Kirkcaldy, Arbroath, Forfar, Montrose and Aberdeen, for sheetings, sailcloths and other coarse goods.
Iron	Towns in Lanarkshire : particularly Glasgow and Airdrie. Stirlingshire : chiefly Falkirk and Carron. Ayrshire :

Spirits	chiefly in the Northern part of the County. Whiskey is distilled in various parts: notably in Inverness, Cantire, and Islay.
Woollen Goods	Aberdeen and Galashiels.
Stockings	Hawick.
Carpets	Kilmarnock and Bannockburn.
Tartans	Stirling and Bannockburn.
Silk	Paisley and Glasgow.
Ship-building	Govan, Glasgow, Greenock, Dumbarton, Dundee, Aberdeen.

Railroads.—About 3,000 miles in the country. Chief lines: North-British and Caledonian.

Canals.—Chief between Forth and Clyde: Caledonian Canal across Inverness; Crinan Canal across Cantire.

Government.—Same as England.

Religion.—Presbyterian (Established Church).

EXPORTS.

<i>Name of Article.</i>	<i>Where sent to.</i>
Linen, sail-cloth, muslin, calico, cattle, sheep, salmon	England.
Coal, iron, fish	Ireland.
Cotton and linen	America and West Indies.

IMPORTS.

Cotton, hemp, flax, timber, tea and sugar, from same places as England. Woollen cloth, hardware and cutlery, from England.

IRELAND.

Ireland is an island lying to the West of Great Britain.

Boundaries.—Ireland is bounded on the North, West, and South, by the Atlantic Ocean, on the East by St. George's Channel, the Irish Sea, and the North Channel.

Area.—The area of Ireland, is 32,000 sq. miles.

Population.—About 5,160,000.

Seas, Bays, Gulfs and Inlets.—On the North: Lough Foyle, Lough Swilly, Sheep Haven. On the West: Donegal Bay, Sligo Bay, Killala Bay, Broad Haven Bay, Blacksod Bay, Clew Bay, Galway Bay, Estuary of the Shannon, Tralee Bay, Dingle Bay, Kenmare River, Bantry Bay. On the South: Kinsale Harbour, Cork Harbour, Youghal Harbour, Dungarvon Bay, Waterford Harbour. On the East: Wexford Harbour, Dublin Bay, Drogheda Bay, Dundalk Bay, Carlingford Lough, Dundrum Bay, Strangford Lough, Belfast Lough.

Islands.—Numerous but small. Chief: Rathlin, off North Coast; Achil Island, off Mayo; Isles of Arran, in Galway Bay; Valentia, in Dingle Bay; Clear, South of Cork.

Capes.—On the North: Benmore or Fair Head, Bengore Head (near Giant's Causeway), Malin Head, The Horn. On the West: Bloody Foreland, Teelin Head, Erris Head, Achil Head, Slyne Head, Black Head, Loop Head, Kerry Head, Dunmore Head. On the South: Mizen Head, Cape Clear, Kinsale Head, Hook Head. On the East: Carnsore Point, Wicklow Head, Howth Head, Clogher Head, St. John's Point, and Garron Point.

Mountains.—Mourne Mountains, North of Carlingford Lough (chief: Slieve Donard). Wicklow Mountains, South of Dublin Bay. Knockmeledown Mountains, between the Blackwater and Suir. Galtee Mountains, North of the Knockmeledown Mountains (chief summit, Galtee More). Macgillicuddy's Reeks, in County Kerry principally (chief summit, Gurráne Tual, 3,414 feet, highest mountain in Ireland). Galway Mountains, on North and East shores of Galway Bay. Donegal Mountains. Slieve Bloom Mountains in Queen's County, and Silvermine Mountains in Tipperary.

Plains.—The Great Plain of Ireland, extends from Lough Neagh, on the North, to Knockmeledown Mountains, on the South, and from the Irish Sea on the East, to Galway Bay on the West. More than a tenth of the surface of Ireland is covered with bogs. The largest is the Bog of Allen, which stretches through King's County, Kildare, Roscommon, and Meath.

Rivers.—Flowing Northwards: The Bann and Foyle. Flowing Westwards: The Shannon, 254 miles. Draining Southern Counties: The Bandon, The Lee, The Blackwater, The Barrow, The Slaney. Draining the Eastern slope: The Liffey, The Boyne, The Laggan.

DESCRIPTION OF COURSES OF FOUR MOST IMPORTANT RIVERS.

1.—The Shannon rises in County Cavan, forming the Loughs Allen, Ree and Derg, in its course. It receives the Boyle and Suck, on the right bank, and the Newry, Brosna and Maigue, on the left. Chief towns on the banks : Leitrim, Carrick on Shaunon, Athlone, Limerick. This is the longest river in the British Isles.

2.—The Liffey rises in the Wicklow Mountains, and is of importance, on account chiefly of having Dublin on its banks. Other towns are Newbridge, Cellbridge and Lucan.

3.—The Barrow rises in the Slieve Bloom Mountains, flows southwards and falls into Waterford Harbour. Its tributaries are the Nore and Suir which join it on the right bank. Chief towns on banks : Athy, Carlow, New Ross on the Barrow ; Kilkenny on Nore ; Cahir, Clonmel, Carrick-on-Suir and Waterford on the Suir.

4.—The Boyne rises in the Bog of Allen, flows North East and falls into the Irish Sea. Its chief tributary is the Blackwater on the left bank. Chief towns on its banks are : Trim, Navan and Drogheda.

Lakes.—Lough Neagh in the North East is the largest lake in the British Islands, its area is 154 sq. miles. Upper Lough Erne and Lough Erne in County Fermanagh ; Loughs Allen, Ree and Derg on the Shannon ; Lough Conn in Mayo ; Loughs Mask and Corrib in Galway ; Lakes of Killarney (noted for their beauty), three in number, in County Kerry, near Macgillicuddy's Reeks Mountains.

Climate.—Milder than England, but also much more humid owing to close proximity of Atlantic Ocean.

Soil.—Fertile except the bogs, which are composed of vegetable matter overlying water. From the bogs are obtained peat. Owing to the humidity of the air, the generally flat surface and the mildness of the temperature, the country is admirably suited for grazing purposes. From its greenness it has been named "The Emerald Isle."

Vegetable Productions.—Same as in England. Peat in vast quantities from the bogs.

Animal Productions.—Same as in England. There are however no venomous reptiles.

Minerals.—Same as in great Britain, but much more sparsely

distributed, and not nearly so valuable. Black and grey marble however are found.

DIVISIONS WITH CHIEF TOWNS.

Ireland is divided into four provinces, namely, Ulster, Leinster, Munster and Connaught. These provinces contain among them 32 counties.

ULSTER (9 Counties).

<i>* Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Antrim	Belfast, Carrick-fergus, Ballymena. Antrim, Lisburn.
Down	Downpatrick, Newry, Newtownards.
Armagh	Armagh, Lurgan.
Monaghan	Monaghan, Clones.
Cavan	Cavan, Belturbet.
Fermanagh	Enniskillen.
Donegal	Lifford, Ballyshannon, Donegal.
Tyrone	Omagh, Strabane, Dungannon.
Londonderry	Londonderry, Coleraine.

Notes on above Counties and Towns.—Ulster is the chief seat of the Irish linen manufacture and has a much larger number of Protestant inhabitants than the other provinces of Ireland. The people are better educated and are also in more comfortable circumstances. Belfast is the second town in Ireland, but is the first in trade and manufactures. Linen and cotton factories are to be found here and in all the surrounding towns. Belfast possesses a “Queen’s College.” Downpatrick has holy wells which attract many pilgrims. Newry is a sea port with linen and cotton factories. Armagh has two cathedrals, and is the ecclesiastical capital of Ireland. Lurgan manufactures tobacco. Londonderry manufactures linen and is the chief port in the north.

* The county town is placed first in order.

LEINSTER (12 Counties).

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Louth	Dundalk, Drogheda.
Meath	Trim, Navan, Kells.
Dublin	Dublin, Kingston, Blackrock, Balbriggan.
Wicklow	Wicklow, Arklow, Bray.
Wexford	Wexford, New Ross, Enniscorthy.
Kilkenny	Kilkenny, Callan.
Carlow	Carlow.
Kildare	Athy, Naas, Newbridge, Kildare.
Queen's County	Maryborough, Mountmellick, Portarlington
King's County	Tullamore, Birr or Parsonstown, Banagher.
West Meath	Mullingar, Athlone.
Longford	Longford, Edgeworthstown, Granard.

Notes on the above Counties and Towns.—The whole province is agricultural and pastoral, producing much corn, and yielding many cattle. Dundalk, Wicklow, Arklow, Wexford, Kingstown, Drogheda and Dublin, are sea ports. Wexford has some ship-building. Kingston is the packet station between Ireland and England. Drogheda manufactures cotton, and engages in brewing. Dublin is the metropolis, the residence of the Lord Lieutenant, has two Cathedrals, several Parks, notably the Phoenix Park ; manufactures poplins, and brews porter. Kingston, Blackrock and Bray, are seaside resorts for the Dublin people. Balbriggan is engaged in woollens, notably hose.

MUNSTER (6 Counties).

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Waterford	Waterford, Dungarvon, Portlaw.
Tipperary	Clonmel, Carrick-on-Suir, Nenagh.
Clare	Ennis, Kilrush.
Limerick	Limerick, Rathkeale.
Cork	Cork, Queenstown, Youghal, Bandon, Kinsale.
Kerry	Tralee, Killarney, Dingle.

Notes on the above Counties and Towns.—Munster is the largest of the provinces. Copper and limestone are found in

County Cork. Kerry is noted for its cows. This province is agricultural and pastoral. Waterford is the great provision sea port for the South-East of Ireland, trading with Bristol. Dungarvan, Youghal, Kinsale, Tralee and Dingle, are also sea ports. Limerick is the largest sea port on the West of Ireland. There are manufactures of lace, gloves and fish-hooks. Cork is the third city in Ireland, carries on provision trade (notably butter); has a Queen's College, and manufactures glass and leather.

CONNAUGHT (5 Counties).

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Galway	Galway, Tuam.
Mayo	Castlebar, Westport, Ballina.
Sligo	Sligo.
Leitrim	Carrick-on-Shannon, Leitrim.
Roscommon	Roscommon, Boyle, Castlereagh.

Notes on the above Counties and Towns.—Tuam is an Episcopal City, has two Cathedrals, two Bishop's Palaces, and a Roman Catholic College. Galway has a Queen's College, and is a fishing station. Sligo exports provisions, and imports English goods.

Ports.—Belfast, Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Londonderry, Newry, Limerick, Drogheda, Wexford, Dundalk, Sligo and Galway. The ports at which provisions are principally shipped are: Cork, Dublin, Belfast, Newry, Limerick, trading with Liverpool, Bristol and Glasgow.

INDUSTRIAL CENTRES, PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Linen	Belfast, Newry, Drogheda, Louth, Dublin.
Cotton	Belfast.
Poplins	Dublin.
Whiskey	All over the Country.

Railways.—2,400 miles.

Canals.—Grand Canal, joining Liffey with the Shannon and Barrow. Royal Canal, connecting Dublin with the Shannon at a point North of the Grand Canal.

Roads.—Good.

Government.—Samé as England, under a Viceroy named the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Religion.—Four fifths of the people are Roman Catholics.

EXPORTS.

Articles.

Butter, salt beef
and pork, bacon,
cattle, pigs, oats,
wheat, eggs,
linen.

Where sent to.

Great Britain.

IMPORTS.

Articles.

Cotton and woollen
goods, linen,
yarn, tea, sugar,
tobacco, coals,
iron, hardware,
timber, herrings,
salt.

Whence obtained.

Great Britain.

LIST OF BRITISH COLONIES AND FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

IN EUROPE.

Heligoland, Gibraltar, Malta, Gozo, Channel Isles.

IN ASIA.

British India, Ceylon, Cyprus, Perim Islands, Aden, Straits Settlements, British Burmah, Labuan, Hong Kong, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

IN AFRICA.

Cape Colony, Natal, British Kaffraria, Mauritius, Ascension, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Gold Coast, Lagos, St. Helena.

IN AMERICA.

Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland, British Columbia, Vancouver Island, Hudson Bay Territory, British Honduras, the Bermudas, British Guiana, Falkland Island, British West Indies (chief: Jamaica, Trinidad, Antigua, Dominica, Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Bahamas).

OCEANIA.

Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Labuan, Fiji Isles, Chatham Isles and several smaller.

The geography of the above will be found included under the heading of the continents to which they belong.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

These countries form the Scandinavian peninsula.

Boundaries.—On the North, by Arctic Ocean; on West, by Atlantic Ocean; on South, by Skager Rack, Cattegat and Baltic; on East, by Baltic and Russia.

Area.—about 293,000 sq. miles. Norway, 123,000 sq. miles. Sweden, 170,000 sq. miles.

Populations.—Norway, about 1,750,000. Sweden about 4,500,000.

Gulfs, Bays, Inlets, &c.—Varanger Fiord on North. West Fiord, Trondheim Fiord, Bukké Fiord on the West and Christiania Fiord on the South. The coasts of Norway are very much indented and the Fiords or Firths are almost innumerable.

Straits.—The Skager Rack, between Norway and Jutland. The Cattegat and the Sound between Sweden and Jutland and Zealand.

Islands.—Almost innumerable off Norwegian Coast. Mageröe on North of Norway; Lofoden Isles, North West of Norway; Oland and Gothland, East of Sweden.

Capes.—Nordkyn and North Cape, on the North of Norway. The Naze, South of Norway.

Mountains.—Chiefly in Norway. Kœlen Mountains forming part of boundary between Norway and Sweden. The Dovrefield, the Langefield, and Hardangerfield, continuations of the Kœlen Mountains in Norway, are sometimes called the Thulian Mountains. Chief summits : Sneehatten, in Dovrefield ; Galdhoppigg 8,500 ft., highest mountain in Norway.

Rivers.—Numerous, short and rapid : the longest run through Sweden. Tornea, between Sweden and Russia ; Pitea, Umea, Dal, Klar, flowing into the Gulf of Bothnia and the Baltic. The Göta, into the Cattegat ; the Glommen, into the Skager Rack.

Lakes.—Wener, Wetter and Mœlar, in Sweden. Miosen, in Norway.

Climata.—Mild for its latitude. Winter lasts seven months.

Soil.—Fertile in the valleys ; poor generally. Vast forests. Principal trees : fir, birch, oak, elm, beech.

Animals (WILD).—Bear, wolf, reindeer.

Fish.—The stroeming (like a sprat), cod, herring, lobster, chiefly from neighbourhood of Lofoden Islands. Salmon in most rivers.

Minerals.—Iron and copper, lead, a little silver, marble. Swedish iron is world famed.

NORWAY.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Tromso	Tromso, Hammerfest.
Trondheim	Drontheim, Christiansand.
Bergen	Bergen.
Christiansund	Stavanger, Christiansund.
Christiania	Christiania, Drammen.
Hamar	Hamar.

SWEDEN.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Nordland	Lulea, Umea, Ostersund, Hernosand, Gefle.
Svealand	Fahlun, Carlstadt, Orebro, Westeras, Stockholm, Upsal, Nykoping.

Divisions.

Gothland

Chief Towns.

Wisby, (on Gothland Island), Gottenborg,
Wenersborg, Halmstad, Linkoping,
Calmar, Jonkoping, Wexio, Carlserona,
Christianstadt, Malmo.

Notes on above Towns.—Hammerfest is the most Northern town in Europe. Drontheim is the ancient capital and possesses a cathedral. Christiansand has a cathedral, and is engaged in the export of lobsters. Bergen is a sea port, and has the greatest rainfall of any city in Europe. Stavanger has a cathedral and herring fishery. Drammen is noted for its college and schools. Christiania is the capital of Norway, is the chief port, has a university, exports timber, pitch, sealskins and fish. It manufactures cotton, paper and soap; weaves, brews, distils; and manufactures tobacco and snuff. Gefle is a Swedish sea port. Fahlun is in the centre of the copper mines. Stockholm, the capital, is built partly on piles, is the chief sea port and possesses a cathedral. Upsal has a university, and is situated near rich iron mines. Calmar is a strong fortress. Carlserona is the chief naval port.

Ports.—(NORWAY.) Christiania, Bergen, Drammen.

(SWEDEN.) Stockholm, Gottenborg, Norrkoping.

Industrial Pursuits and Products.—In both Norway and Sweden, forests, mines and fishing take up much of the attention of the people. In Sweden, many of the people follow agricultural pursuits. Both people make good sailors.

Exports.—Timber, fish, iron, oats.

Imports.—Linen, cotton and woollen cloths, coals, machinery, tea, spirits, wine, tobacco, sugar.

Means of Communication.—Good high roads, not many railways, and no canals in Norway. In Sweden, good high roads, several railways and canals, and a few navigable rivers.

Government and Religion.—Limited Monarchy under one king, but each country has its own constitution and laws. Lutheranism is the prevailing religion. Every child from 7 to 14 must attend school.

DENMARK.

Denmark includes Jutland, and the islands in its neighbourhood.

Boundaries.—Denmark is bounded on the North by the Skager

Rack, on the East by the Sound and the Cattegat, on the South by the Baltic and Prussia, and on the West by the North Sea.

Area.—About 14,700 sq. miles.

Population.—Nearly 1,800,000.

Gulfs and Inlets.—Lym Fiord.

Straits and Channels.—Skager Rack, Cattegat, Great Belt (between Zealand and Funen), Little Belt (between Funen and Mainland), Sound (between Zealand and Sweden).

Islands.—Zealand, Funen, Laaland, Falster and Bornholm, besides more than 150 smaller ones.

Capes.—The Skaw in the North of Jutland.

Mountains.—None. The surface is generally flat, and part of the coast is protected from inundation by walls, to keep out the sea.

Rivers and Lakes.—None of any importance.

Climate.—Temperate, and though much rain falls, is not unhealthy. The winters are very cold.

Soil.—Generally fertile, with the exception of sandy heaths in North.

Vegetable Productions.—Grains and potatoes.

Fish.—Great quantities in surrounding seas.

Minerals.—None.

The chief Towns are: Copenhagen, Aarhus, Odense, Aalborg, Randers, Horsens, Elsinore, Korsor and Frederikshaven.

Notes on the above Towns.—Copenhagen the capital, is strongly fortified, has a good Harbour and a University. At Elsinore, the famous ground dues used to be collected.

Ports.—Copenhagen, Elsinore, Korsor, Aarhus, Aalborg, Frederikshaven.

Industries.—No mining. Cattle rearing, farming, dairywork and fishing.

Means of Communication.—Roads are good. Railways about 1,000 miles. Steamboats between coast towns.

Government.—Hereditary monarchy.

Religion.—Protestant (Lutheran).

Exports.—Corn, live cattle, butter, hides, eggs.

Imports.—Colonial produce, iron and timber.

Foreign Possessions.—Iceland in Atlantic. (Capital: Reikiavik), famous for Mount Hecla (volcano). Geysers (hot springs). Faroe Isles in Atlantic, North of Great Britain. Greenland. In West Indies: Santa Cruz, St. Thomas and St. John.

Note.—Heligoland, 20 miles from mouth of the Elbe, containing five square miles, and a population of less than 2,000, belongs to England.

HOLLAND.

Holland or the Netherlands, lies to the South of the North Sea.

Boundaries.—Holland is bounded on the North and West ; by the North Sea, on the South ; by Belgium, and on the East ; by Germany.

Area.—About 13,600 sq. miles.

Population.—Nearly 4,100,000.

Gulfs and Inlets.—The Dollart Zee on the North, The Zuyder Zee, the estuaries of The Rhine, The Maas, The East Scheldt, and The West Scheldt, on the West.

The coasts everywhere are low, and require to be protected by sea-walls.

Strait.—Marsdiep, between Texel and Mainland, the chief entrance to the Zuyder Zee.

Islands.—Two groups, one at the entrance to Zuyder Zee (chief Ameland, Ter Schelling, Vlieland, Texel), the other at the mouths of the Rhine, Maas and Scheldt (chief Ysselmonde, Beyerland, Over Flakkee, Skouwen, North Beveland, South Beveland and Walcheren).

Cape.—De Helder at entrance to Zuyder Zee.

Mountains.—None.

Rivers.—Flowing into the Zuyder Zee : the Amstel and Yssel. Flowing into the North Sea : The Rhine, Maas and Scheldt.

Climate.—Extremely humid, raw and foggy. The winters are very cold, the canals and even sometimes the Zuyder Zee being often frozen for months.

Soil—Very fertile, but many large swamps and some heaths in the interior of the country.

Vegetable Productions.—Oats, wheat, barley, potatoes, chicory, madder, hemp, flax and hops.

Animals (WILD).—A number of rabbits in the sandhills.

Birds.—Stork very numerous. Waterfowl in marshes.

Minerals.—Potters' clay.

CHIEF TOWNS.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague, Utrecht, Leyden, Groningen, Haarlem, Arnheim, Maestricht, Dort, Nimeguen, Delft, Helder, Flushing, Breda, Luxemburg.

Notes on above Towns.—Amsterdam on the Y is the capital, fortified on the land side, built on piles, intersected by canals, contains 200 bridges, engaged in diamond cutting, sugar refining, and commerce. Rotterdam a sea port on the Maas. The Hague is the seat of government. Leyden, Groningen and Utrecht are university towns. Haarlem celebrated flower gardens, especially for tulips, hyacinths and kindred flowers. Zaardem, in the neighbourhood of which are 1,400 windmills. Maestricht a strong fortress on the Maas. Delft where pottery was first produced in Europe.

Ports (COMMERCIAL).—Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Middleburg. (NAVAL).—Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Helder, Flushing.

Industrial Pursuits.—Shipbuilding, linen, spirits.

Means of Communication.—Largely by canals which intersect the country in every direction.

Government.—Hereditary constitutional monarchy.

Religion.—Lutheranism and Calvinism.

Exports.—Butter, cheese, cattle, sheep, flax, linen, spirits (gin chiefly), oil, colonial produce (chiefly spices).

Imports.—Colonial produce (chiefly spices), coffee, sugar, tin, timber, cotton and woollen goods, hardware and palm oil.

Note.—The chief trade is with England, Prussia, and her own colonies, which are next in importance to those of England.

Foreign Possessions.—Java, Moluccas, parts of Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, Timor. Guiana in South America.

BELGIUM.

Belgium lies directly South of Holland.

Boundaries.—Belgium is bounded on the North, by Holland ; on the West, by the North Sea ; on the South, by France ; and on the East, by Prussia.

Area.—About 11,400 sq. miles.

Population.—About 5,400,000.

Coast.—Low, unbroken by any cape or inlet of importance, and only 40 miles in extent.

Islands.—None.

Mountains.—None.

Rivers.—Maas, (tributaries, Sambre, Ourthe, Lesse) and Scheldt. The Lesse runs underground for a mile, through a cavern containing glistening stalactites (it is known as the grotto of Han).

Climate.—Humid and foggy.

Soil.—Fertile, except on wastes and sandy heaths, which are being rapidly reclaimed.

Vegetable Productions.—Rye, wheat, oats, flax, hemp, madder, beetroot.

Animals.—(DOMESTIC) Same as English. Flanders draught horses are noted for size and beauty. (WILD) boar, wolf, fox.

Minerals.—Coal, iron, lead, copper, zinc.

DIVISIONS (9).

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
West Flanders	Bruges, Courtrai, Ostend.
East Flanders	Ghent, St. Nicolas, Alost.
Antwerp	Antwerp, Malines.
Brabant	Brussels, Louvain.
Limburg	Maestricht, St. Trond.
Liège	Liège, Verviers.
Namur	Namur, Dinant.
Luxemburg	Arlon, Neufchateau, Bastogne.
Hainault	Mons, Tournay.

Notes on above and other noted Towns.—Bruges, Antwerp, and Ostend are the only sea ports of importance. Naval ports : Nieuport, and Ostend. University Towns : Ghent, Liège, Louvain, Brussels. Fortresses, Antwerp, Charleroi, Tournay, Mons, Namur. Brussels is the capital, and has manufactures of lace and carpets. Tournay is also engaged in carpet making. Ghent is built on 26 islands connected by 100 bridges, near it is Oudenarde, famous for victory over the French by Marlborough. Ramillies, Fontenoy, Waterloo, were all the sites of famous battles. Ghent manufactures cotton, linen and woollen goods. Liège manufactures hardware, and quantities of fire arms. Malines or Mechlin is famous for lace.

Chief means of Communication.—Canals numerous, several railways and very good roads.

Government.—Limited Monarchy.

Religion.—Roman Catholic, but all religions permitted.

Exports.—Coal, flax, hemp, lace, woollen, cotton and linen goods, hardware, arms, machinery, stone, glass. England takes large quantities of dairy produce (butter, eggs, rabbits).

Imports.—Colonial produce, corn, wine and raw materials.

PORTUGAL.

Portugal lies on the Western side of Spain.

Boundaries.—Portugal is bounded on the North and East by Spain, and on the West and South by the Atlantic Ocean.

Area.—Nearly 35,000 sq. miles.

Population.—4,300,000.

Gulfs and Inlets.—Mouth of the Tagus, Bay of Setubal, and Gulf of Sines on the West.

Islands.—The Azores and the Madeira Isles.

Capes.—Cape Mondego, Cape Roca, Cape Espichel, Cape Sines, and Cape St. Vincent on West. Cape de Santa Maria on the South.

Mountains.—The ranges running through Portugal are continuations of the Spanish ranges under different names. Sierra d'Estrella and Sierra Manchique are the two chief ranges.

Rivers.—The lower courses of the Douro, the Tagus and the Guadiana.

Lakes.—None.

Climate.—Warm, genial and less subject to extremes than that of Spain.

Soil.—More fertile than Spain.

Vegetable Productions—Oranges, grapes, citrons, melons, figs. The vineyards round Oporto yield "Port" wine. Those round Lisbon "Bucellas."

Minerals.—Many exist but are not worked. There is one gold mine in Portugal from which a small quantity is extracted.

DIVISIONS.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Entre Douro e Minho	Oporto, Viana, Braga.
Tras os Montes	Braganza, Villa Real.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Beira	Aveiro, Coimbra, Viseu, Guarda, Castello Branco.
Estremadura	Lisbon, Santarem, Leiria, Setubal.
Alemtejo	Portalegre, Evora, Beja.
Algarve	Faro.
Islands { Azores	Angra.
{ Madeira	Funchal.

Notes on the above and other famous places.—Lisbon, the capital, is near the mouth of the Tagus, has an old cathedral, and is the Naval Port and Arsenal of Portugal. In 1755, a great part of the city was destroyed by an earthquake. The chief ports are Oporto (wines and fruits to England), Lisbon, Setubal (has also salt works), Villa Real and Faro. Coimbra is a university town.

Manufactures.—Wine (the only important one), some olive oil and a little salt.

Chief means of Communication.—Roads few and ill kept. No canals. Only 700 miles of railway

Government.—A limited monarchy.

Religion.—Roman Catholic.

Exports.—Wine, oranges, lemons, grapes, figs, oil, salt, chiefly to England, remainder to Brazil.

Imports.—Salt provisions (for fast days), manufactured goods of all kinds.

Foreign Possessions.—Cape Verde Isles, Settlements in Senegambia, Angola, Benguela, and some African Isles in Africa. Goa, Salsette, Macao, Timor, Solor in Asia.

SPAIN.

Spain lies in the South-West of Europe, at the entrance to the Mediterranean.

Boundaries.—Spain is bounded on the North by France and the Bay of Biscay, on the West by the Atlantic and Portugal, on the South by the Atlantic and Mediterranean, and on the East by the Mediterranean.

Area.—Nearly 180,000 sq. miles.

Population.—More than 16,500,000,

Gulfs and Inlets.—The Gulf of Cadiz on the South, Gulf of Valencia on the East.

Straits.—Straits of Gibraltar, connecting Atlantic and Mediterranean.

Islands.—The Baleäric Islands (chief, Majorca, Minorca, Iviça), Canary, in the Atlantic.

Capes.—Cape de Penas and Ortegal on the North. Finisterre on the West. Capes Trafalgar, Tarifa and de Gata on the South. Capes Palos, Nao and Creux on the East.

Isthmus.—The Isthmus joining Spain to France, is 230 miles broad

Mountains.—There are 5 principal chains crossing the Peninsula, from East to West.

1.—The Pyrenees (between France and Spain), with continuation along Northern part of Spain, called there, the Mountains of Asturias or Cantabrian Mountains. Chief summit in Pyrenees Mountains: Maladetta. Chief summit in Cantabrian Mountains: Peña Vieja.

2.—Castilian Mountains, highest summit: Sierra de Gredos.

3.—Mountains of Toledo, highest summit: Sierra de Guadeloupe.

4.—Sierra Morena.

5.—Sierra Nevada. Chief summit: Mulhacen, highest mountain in Spain.

Plains, &c.—The Plateau of Old Castile, between Cantabrian Mountains and Castilian Mountains. The Plateau of New Castile, between Castilian Mountains and Sierra Morena. The table land of Andalusia, between Sierra Morena and Sierra Nevada.

Rivers.—Flowing into the Atlantic Ocean: The Minho, Douro, Tagus, Guadiana, Guadalquivir. Flowing into the Mediterranean: The Segura, The Xucar, Guadalaviar and the Ebro.

Climate.—On North and West: humid, and removed from extremes. In the centre: dry, with hot summers and cold winters. In the South and East: almost tropical, tempered somewhat by the sea breezes.

Soil.—Fertile, except on tablelands where the ground is arid.

Vegetable Productions.—Cork trees, oak, chestnut, hazel, aloe, grapes, oranges, olives, nuts.

Animals (WILD).—Bull (in Andalusia), wolf, bear, lynx, boar, monkey (on Rock of Gibraltar). (*DOMESTIC*), those generally found here: horse, sheep, cow, goat, ass, mule, dog. Andalusia is noted for horses. The Merino sheep for its wool.

Minerals.—Lead, quicksilver, iron, marble, stone. Almaden, in La Mancha, possesses the richest quicksilver mine in Europe. The mines of other metals are but little worked.

DIVISIONS (49 Provinces).

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
1. Lerida.	Lerida.	26. Lugo.	Lugo.
2. Gerona.	Gerona.	27. Oviedo.	Oviedo.
3. Barcelona.	Barcelona.	28. Santander.	Santander.
4. Tarragona.	Tarragona.	29. Palencia.	Palencia.
5. Castellon.	Castellon.	30. Valladolid.	Valladolid.
6. Valencia.	Valencia.	31. Avila.	Avila.
7. Alicante.	Alicante.	32. Segovia.	Segovia.
8. Albacete.	Albacete.	33. Soria.	Soria.
9. Murcia.	Murcia.	34. Burgos.	Burgos.
10. Almeria.	Almeria.	35. Logrona.	Logrona.
11. Granada.	Granada.	36. Alava.	Vittoria.
12. Jaen.	Jaen.	37. Biscay.	Bilbao.
13. Cordova.	Cordova.	38. Guipuscoa.	Tolosa.
14. Seville.	Seville.	39. Navarra.	Pampelona.
15. Malaga.	Malaga.	40. Saragossa.	Saragossa.
16. Cadiz.	Cadiz.	41. Huesca.	Huesca.
17. Huelva.	Huelva.	42. Teruel.	Teruel.
18. Badajos.	Badajos.	43. Guadalajara.	Guadalajara.
19. Caceres.	Caceres.	44. Madrid.	Madrid.
20. Salamanca.	Salamanca.	45. Cuenca.	Cuenca.
21. Zamora.	Zamora.	46. Toledo.	Toledo.
22. Leon.	Leon.	47. Ciudad Real.	Ciudad Real.
23. Pontevedra.	Pontevedra.	48. Balearic.	Palma.
24. Corunna.	Corunna.	49. Canaries.	Palmas.
25. Orense.	Orense.		

Notes on the principal Towns.—Madrid, on the Manzanares, a tributary of the Tagus, is the capital. The famous Escorial, 25 miles North-West, consists of a palace, a monastery, and a church, and is one of the largest buildings in Europe. It is the burial place of the Spanish monarchs. Barcelona is the second city, exports fruits, notably nuts and raisins. Seville contains the largest tobacco factory in Europe, (tobacco is a Government monopoly). Granada contains the famous Alhambra, the palace of the Moorish kings. Cadiz a strong naval and commercial port. Cordova, noted for leather, contains a cathedral. Salamanca, Vittoria, Talavera, Ciudad Real and Badajos, are famous for victories of Wellington over the French. Saragossa is noted for its defence

against the French. Corunna, Sir John Moore killed here in 1808. Trafalgar, victory and death of Nelson in 1805.

Ports (NAVAL).—Ferrol, Cadiz, Cartagena. (COMMERCIAL), Barcelona, Cadiz, Valencia, Malaga, Cartagena.

Industrial Centres.—Barcelona, (cotton). Valencia, (silk and velvet). Murcia, (cloth and pottery). Seville, (silk, woollen and tobacco).

Means of Communication.—High roads : bad. Railways : few. Canals : none.

Government.—Constitutional Monarchy.

Religion.—Roman Catholic. Of late years all are tolerated, but barely tolerated in some parts.

Exports.—Wine, wool, raisins, lead, quicksilver, lemons, nuts, oranges, barilla, olive oil.

England, France, United States and Cuba, are the chief customers.

Imports (COLONIAL PRODUCE).—All kinds of manufactured goods, salt, dried fish and machinery.

Foreign Possessions.—Cuba, Porto Rico and some of the Virgin Isles in the West Indies ; Philippines, Ladrões, Caroline Islands and part of Borneo, in Asia and Oceania ; Ceuta, Tetuan, Annobon, Fernando Po, in Africa.

Gibraltar.—A town and fortress at the Southern extremity of the Peninsula, was captured by the British in 1704, and still remains theirs. Great trade carried on with Spain (great part by smugglers). The fortifications are deemed almost impregnable. Galleries have been cut in the solid rock and armed with guns of large calibre.

ITALY.

Italy is situated in the South of Europe and is the most conspicuous of the Peninsulas in the Mediterranean.

Boundaries.—Italy is bounded on the North by Switzerland and Austria, on the East by Austria and the Adriatic Sea, on the South by the Mediterranean, and on the West by the Mediterranean and France.

Area.—Rather more than 114,000 sq. miles.

Population.—Nearly 28,500,000.

Gulfs and Inlets.—Gulfs of Venice, Manfredonia, Taranto and Squillace on the East; Gulf of Salerno, Bay of Naples, Gulf of Gaëta and Gulf of Genoa on the West.

Straits.—Otranto between Italy and Turkey; Messina between Italy and Sicily; Straits of Piombino between Elba and Italy; Straits of Bonifacio between Corsica and Sardinia.

Islands.—Sicily and Lipari Islands off South West Coast. Sardinia, Elba, Ischia and Capri off the West Coast.

Capes.—On the East: Maestra, D'Leuca, Nan or Colonne and Spartivento. On the West: Vaticano, Circello. On the Islands: C. Passaro, South of Sicily. Carbonara and Spartivento, South of Sardinia.

Mountains.—The Eastern Alps, between Italy and Austria; Central Alps, between Italy and Switzerland (chief summits: Mount Blanc and Mont della Disgraza); Western Alps, between Italy and France (chief summit: Mount Paradis); Apennines, running throughout the whole length of the Peninsula (highest summit: Montè Corno). Other peaks are: Mount Viso, in Western Alps; Mount Cenis, in Western Alps; Mount St. Bernard, Mount Rosa, Mount St. Gothard, in Central Alps. Volcanoes: Vesuvius, near Naples; Etna, in Sicily; Stromboli, in the Lipari Islands.

Plains.—Plain of Lombardy stretches nearly across the Northern extremity of the Peninsula. Plain of Tuscany or "The Maremma" on the West Coast, a low and most unhealthy district. The Campagna di Roma and the Pontine Marshes are continuations southward of the Maremma. The Campania a rich fertile district round Naples.

Rivers.—Flowing into the Adriatic: The Adige and Po. Flowing into the Mediterranean: The Tiber and Arno.

Lakes.—Are chiefly found in the Alpine district. Maggiore, Como, Garda, Lugano, Iseo. On the Western slope of the Apennines: Perugia and Bolseno.

Climate.—Warm, dry and generally healthy. The Sirocco a hot burning wind from Africa. The Tramontana, a cold wind from the Apennines, and the Malaria from the marshes modify and form drawbacks to an otherwise splendid climate.

Soil.—Fertile, especially in the Northern plains and in the volcanic districts.

Vegetable Productions.—Wheat, rice, maize, olive, vine, mulberry, orange, lemon and other southern fruits.

Wild Animals.—Wild boar, chamois, lynx, wild goat, porcupine, the tarantula a species of spider with venemous bite in Southern Italy.

Domestic Animals.—Ox, ass, mule, horse (not much used except for riding).

Fish.—Tunny, anchovy, sardine.

Minerals.—Iron, marble, alabaster, sulphur.

DIVISIONS.

Italy is divided into 16 compartments, and these again into 69 provinces.

<i>Compartments.</i>	<i>Provinces and Towns.</i>
1. Piedmont	Alessandria, Cuneo, Novara, Turin.
2. Liguria	Genoa, Porto Maurizio.
3. Lombardy	Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantua, Milan, Pavia, Sondrio.
4. Venetia	Belluno, Padua, Rovigo, Treviso, Udine, Venice, Verona, Vicenza.
5. Emilia	Bologna, Ferrara, Forli, Modena, Parma, Piacenza, Ravenna, Reggio.
6. Umbria	Perugia.
7. Marches	Ancona, Ascoli, Piceno, Macerata, Pesaro, Urbino.
8. Tuscany	Arezzo, Florence, Grosseto, Leghorn, Lucca, Massa-Carrara, Pisa, Siena.
9. Rome.	Rome.
10. A b r u z z o and Molise	Chieti, Teramo, Aquila, Campobasso.
11. Campania	Benevento, Naples, Salerno, Avellino, Caserta.
12. Apulia	Foggia, Bari, Lecce.
13. Basilicata	Potenza.
14. Calabria	Cosenza, Reggio, Catanzaro.
15. Sicily	Caltanissetta, Catania, Girgenti, Messina, Palermo, Syracuse, Trapani.
16. Sardinia	Cagliari, Sassari.

Notes on the Principal Towns.—Rome on the Tiber is the capital, and contains the Vatican, the residence of the Pope. It contains St. Peter's, the most beautiful church in the world. The Colosseum, Trajan's Pillar, the Arch of Titus, aqueducts, drains, statues are among its celebrated remains of antiquity. The manufactures of Rome are jewellery, and strings for musical instruments. Naples in a most beautiful situation, is the most populous town in Italy. The lowest classes are known as Lazzaroni. In the neighbourhood are the disinterred cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii. Florence contains the Duomo, a vast cathedral, and was the birthplace of many men celebrated in literature and art. Pisa is noted for a tower leaning very much out of the perpendicular. Milan has a splendid cathedral in white marble. Pavia has a university. Bologna has the oldest university. Loretto famous for its holy house, said to have been brought by angels from Nazareth. Venice built on a hundred islands has canals for streets; St. Mark's square the largest open spot of land in the city. Este, from the Duke of Este, have originated the reigning families of Britain, Brunswick and Modena.

University Towns—Padua, Pavia, Bologna, Turin, Panna, Florence, Pisa, Rome, Naples.

Ports.—Genoa, Naples, Spezzia, Leghorn, Venice, Civita Vecchia, Ancona, Palermo, Brindisi, Amalfi, Cagliari in Sardinia.

INDUSTRIAL CENTRES AND PRODUCTS.

Naples: macaroni, silk. Rome: jewellery, musical strings. Venice: cloth of gold, velvets. Florence: silk, straw hats and mosaics. Milan: silks, velvets, books, cutlery. Lucca: olive oil. Cremona: violins. Lodi, Arcole, Marengo, Rivoli, Magenta and Solferino are noted battlefields.

Means of Communication.—Roads good in the North. Railways in the North, good. In the South and Sicily, the means of inter-communication are very poor. Railway tunnel through Mount Cenis, connects Italy and France. Others connect Italy and Switzerland.

Government.—A limited monarchy.

Religion.—Roman Catholic.

Exports.—Silk, olive oil, sulphur, marble, lamb-skins, straw hats.

Imports.—Manufactured Goods, iron, woollen and cotton cloths.

Foreign Possessions.—Bay of Assab, on the Red Sea; and part of the country in the neighbourhood of Massowah.

Malta (capital Valetta), 60 miles South of Sicily, belongs to Great Britain. It was taken from the French in 1800, and has remained in the hands of the English since. It is important as a station for the navy, and is a great commercial centre. Gozo and Comino, two smaller islands, are dependencies of Malta.

GREECE.

Greece is the extreme Southern portion of the Balkan Peninsula.

Boundaries.—Greece is bounded on the North by Turkey, on the West and South by the Mediterranean, and on the East by the Archipelago.

Area.—25,000 sq. miles.

Population in 1881, was 1,067,770.

Gulfs, Bays and Inlets.—Gulfs of Volo, Zeitun, Athens and Nauplia, on the East; on the South: Marathonisi and Kalamata; on the West: Patras, Lepanto or Corinth, and Arta.

Straits.—Talanta and Egripo, between Mainland and Negropont; Cervi, between the Island of Cerigo and the Mainland; and the Strait of Corfu, between Corfu and the Mainland.

Islands.—Negropont and Cyclades, on the East; and the Ionian Islands, on the West. Chief of the Cyclades are: Andro, Tino, Naxia, Syra, and Delos. The chief of the Ionian Islands are: Corfu, Paxo, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Cephalonia, Zante, Cerigo.

Isthmus.—Isthmus of Corinth, joining Morea, to Mainland.

Peninsula.—Morea, the most Southern portion of Greece.

Mountains.—Mt. Pindus, Parnassus, with Mt. Helicon, highest, Lykeri, (8,259 feet).

Rivers and Lakes.—Numerous but very insignificant.

Climate and Soil.—Temperate climate generally. Very cold and bleak on mountains. Soil, very fertile in valleys.

Vegetable Productions.—Corn, oil, wine, figs, currants, tobacco, flax, cotton and madder. Some forests.

DIVISIONS.

Great Divisions 3 in number, contain 13 provinces, which are called Nomarchies or Nomoi.

<i>Great Divisions.</i>	<i>Nomoi.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Northern Greece or Hellas.	Attica and Bœotia.	Athens, Piræus, Thebes, Livadia.
	Phocis and Phthiotis.	Zeitoun, Salona, Talanta.
	Acanarnia and Etolia.	Missolonghi, Lepanto.
	Argolis and Corinth.	Nauplia, Corinth, Argos.
Southern Greece or Morea.	Achaia and Elis.	Patras, Pyrgos.
	Arcadia.	Tripolitza.
	Messenia.	Kalamata.
	Laconia.	Sparta, Mistra.
	Eubœa.	Chalcis,
Insular Greece.	Cyclades.	Hermopolis
	Corfu.	Corfu.
	Zante.	Zante.
	Cephalonia.	Argostoli.

Notes on the Principal Towns.—Athens, the capital, is one of the most famous cities in the world. Its antiquities are numerous, in good preservation, and unsurpassable. The celebrated Parthenon is perhaps the most widely known. Acropolis, and Temple to Theseus are others. Missolonghi is noted as being the burial place of Lord Byron. Argos is said to be the oldest town in Greece. Piræus is the port of Athens.

Ports.—Piræus, Volo, Zante, Patras, Syra, Corfu, Nauplia, Hydra.

Industries.—Commerce is largely followed, the cultivation of currants, olives, figs, cotton and tobacco, is the pursuit of more than half of the population.

Means of Communication.—Roads few and bad.

Government.—Limited Monarchy.

Religion.—Greek Church.

Exports.—Currants, olive oil, figs and lead.

Imports.—Cotton cloths, corn, coffee and colonial produce.

ROUMANIA.

Boundaries.—Roumania is bounded on the North by Russia and

Austria ; East by Russia and Black Sea ; on South by Bulgaria ; on the West by Bulgaria, Servia and Hungary.

Area.—50,000 sq. miles.

Population.—5,500,000.

Inlets.—Mouths of the Danube and Lake Rassim.

Islands.—Formed by Delta of the Danube, the Isle of Serpents.

Mountains.—Carpathian Mountains.

Rivers.—The Danube (for the latter part of its course), the Pruth and the Sereth.

Climate.—Extreme, hot in summer, cold in winter, unhealthy.

Vegetable Productions.—Wheat, maize, barley, millet, hemp, tobacco, fruit, timber.

Animals.—Sheep and cattle are reared in large numbers.

Minerals.—Salt, petroleum, amber, others are plentiful, but not worked.

DIVISIONS.

Roumania is divided into 31 districts.

The chief towns are Bukharest, Jassy, Galatz, Sulina and Braila.

Bukharest possesses more than 100 churches. Jassy was the capital of Moldavia.

Ports.—Sulina, Galatz and Braila.

Industrial Pursuits.—Agriculture, cattle tending, no manufactures.

Means of Communication.—Very bad.

Government.—Limited Monarchy.

Religion.—Greek Church.

Exports.—Wheat, maize, wool, wood, coffee.

Imports.—Manufactured goods, chiefly cotton cloths.

SERVIA.

Boundaries.—Servia is bounded on the North, by Hungary ; East, by Roumania and Bulgaria ; on the South, by Turkey ; and on the West, by Bosnia.

Area.—18,780 sq. miles.

Population.—1,700,000.

Mountains.—Carpathians, on North-East ; Balkans, on the South-East ; Dinaric Alps, on the West.

Rivers.—Danube, with its tributaries The Save, The Morava and The Timok.

Climate and Soil.—Similar to that of Roumania.

Vegetable Productions.—Similar to those of Roumania.

Animals.—Herds of pigs and goats in the forests.

Minerals.—Salt, copper, lead, iron.

DIVISIONS.

Servia is divided into 21 districts.

The chief towns are Belgrade and Nissa.

Belgrade is strongly fortified, has some trade and a few manufactures (arms, carpets and silk goods).

Means of Communication.—None good.

Government.—Hereditary Monarchy.

Religion.—Greek Church.

Exports.—Grain, live stock, pigs, and goat skins.

Imports.—Hardly any.

GERMANY.

The German Empire lies to the South of the Baltic and Denmark.

Boundaries.—Germany is bounded on the North by the Baltic Sea, Denmark and the North Sea. On the West by Holland, Belgium and France. On the South by Switzerland and Austria and on the East by Austria and Russia.

Area.—210,000 sq. miles.

Population.—45,200,000.

Gulfs and Inlets.—Kurische Haff, Frische Haff, Gulf of Dantzic, Stettiner Haff, Mouth of the Oder, Lubeck Bay, Kiel Bay, in Baltic Sea; Estuaries of the Elbe and Weser, in North Sea.

Islands.—Rugen, Fehmern, Alsen, in the Baltic; and North Frisian Islands, in North Sea.

Capes.—Brüster Ort and Rixhöft Head, at entrance to Gulf of Dantzic.

Mountains.—The mountains of central Germany. Erz Gebirge (metal mountain), between Saxony and Bohemia; Reisen Gebirge (giant's mountain), between Prussia and Bohemia; Schwarz Wald, or black forest mountain; and the Vosges.

Plains.—The Northern part of Germany, lying along the coast line, is low, level, in some places sandy, in others marshy, in others covered with heath.

Rivers.—Flowing into the Baltic: The Oder, Vistula and Niemen. Flowing into the North Sea: The Rhine, Ems, Weser, and Elbe. Flowing into the Black Sea: The Danube.

Note.—A description of the courses of the most important rivers will be found under the head of Europe.

Lakes.—None of importance.

Climate.—Cold and damp in the North; warm in the South; generally healthy; Soil good, except on the Northern plains.

Vegetable Productions.—Vast forests in the mountains; pine forest on North plain; grain, esculent roots, vines and hops, flourish.

Animals (WILD).—The wolf, the brown bear, the hamster.

Minerals.—Abundant in mountain region. Silver, iron, lead, tin, copper, zinc, salt, coal, turf.

DIVISIONS (26).

(4) *Kingdoms.*

1. Prussia

2. Bavaria

3. Wurtemberg

4. Saxony

Chief Towns.

Berlin, Königsberg, Danzig, Stettin, Posen, Breslau, Magdeburg, Altona, Hanover, Munster, Frankfort, Cologne, Sigmaringen.

Munich, Landshut, Spires, Ratisbon, Baireuth, Anspach, Wurzburg, Augsburg.

Stuttgart, Elwangen, Reutlingen, Ulm.

Dresden, Bautzen, Leipsic, Twickau.

Notes on the above Kingdoms and Towns.—The kingdom of Prussia, is divided into 13 provinces, named as follows:—Brandenburg, East Prussia, West Prussia, Pomerania, Posen, Silesia, Magdeburg, Schleswig Holstein, Hanover, Westphalia, Hesse-Nassau, Rhine-land, Hohenzollern. The capitals of these provinces are given in the above tables.

Berlin, on the Spree, is the metropolis of the German Empire, as well as the capital of Prussia. It is the chief manufacturing city in Germany, and is considered one of the most handsome cities in Europe. It has a University.

The kingdom of Bavaria is divided into 8 provinces, named as under :—

Upper Bavaria, Lower Bavaria, Rhenish Prussia, Upper Palatinate, Upper Franconia, Middle Franconia, Lower Franconia, Swabia. The capitals are given above.

Wurtemberg is divided into 4 circles, viz. :—Neckar, Jaxt, Black Forest, Danube. Their capitals follow in order in above table.

Saxony is divided into 4 districts, *i.e.* :—Dresden, Bautzen, Leipsic, Twickau.

The chief naval ports are: Keil, Stralsund, Danzig, Wilhelmshaven.

The chief commercial ports are: Stettin, Danzig, Königsberg, Altona, Memel, Elbing.

Industrial Centres & Products.—Berlin (china, cloths, hardware); Breslau (cloths and silk); Cologne (Eau-de-Cologne); Essen (Krupp's cannon factory, fire arms); Munich (mathematical instruments, hardware); Nuremburg (toys); Augsburg (silks, cotton, linen); Stuttgart (printing, cloths); Ulm (toys); Aalen (salt); Dresden (Dresden china made at Meissen, 15 miles from Dresden), silks, mathematical instruments; Leipsic (book fair, type making); Twickau (mining); Chemnitz (cottons).

University Towns.—Bonn, Halle, Gottingen, Marburg, Wurzburg, Erlangen, Tübingen.

Mineral Springs.—Aix-la-Chapelle, Ems, Homburg, Wiesbaden, Selters, Wildbad.

(6) *Grand Duchies.*

Baden

Mecklenburg, Schwerin

Hesse

Oldenburg

Saxe-Weimar

Mecklenburg Strelitz

(5) *Duchies.*

Brunswick

Saxe Meinigen

Anhalt

Saxe-Coburg-Gotha

Saxe Altenburg

Chief Towns.

Carlsruhe, Constance, Freiburg, Mannheim.

Schwerin, Rostock, Wismar.

Darmstadt, Mayence, Worms.

Oldenburg, Oberstein.

Weimar, Eisenach.

Neu Strelitz.

Chief Towns.

Brunswick, Wolfenbutel.

Meinigen, Sonneburg.

Dessau, Bernberg.

Gotha and Coburg.

Altenburg.

(7) *Principalities.*

Waldeck
 Lippe-Detmold
 Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt
 Schwartzburg-Sondershausen
 Reuss Schliez
 Schaumburg-Lippe
 Reuss-Griez

Chief Towns.

Arolsen.
 Detmold.
 Rudolstadt.
 Sondershausen.
 Gera.
 Buckeburg.
 Griez.

(1) *Reichsland.*

Alsace-Lorraine

Chief Towns.

Strasburg, Colman, Metz.
 Mulhauser.

(3) *Free Towns.*

Hamburg. Lubeck. Bremen.

Notes on the above.—Baden is divided into four districts, viz. : Carlsruhe, Constance, Frieberg, Mannheim.

Carlsruhe is built in the shape of a wheel, all the streets radiating from the centre. Hamburg on the Elbe is one of the chief commercial ports of Europe. Bremen is the second port in Germany. Mulhauser is noted for cottons, woollens and silks. Mayence is a strong fortress. Metz is a strong fortress on the Moselle, surrendered by French to Germans in 1870.

Fortresses.—Metz, Landau, Rastadt, Ulm, Metz, Strasburg, Mayence, Coblenz, Ehrenbreitstein, Cologne, Magdeburg, Königsberg.

Chief means of Communication.—Except in Black Forest, the roads are very good ; railways, numerous ; river communication, good ; very few canals.

Government.—A confederation, with an Emperor (who is King of Prussia) ; a Federal Council, and a Parliament.

Religion.—Protestant and Catholic (half a million Jews). More than half of the people are Protestants.

Exports.—Amber from the Frische and the Kurische Haff. Wool, timber, corn, linen, butter, eggs, potatoes, sugar. Most of these articles are sent to England.

Imports.—English manufactures (cotton and woollen goods, hardware and machinery), coal, wines, raw cotton, tea, sugar, spices.

AUSTRIA.

Austria is situated nearly in the centre of Europe.

Boundaries.—Austria is bounded on the North, by Prussia and Russia; on the West, by Saxony, Bavaria and Switzerland; on the South, by Italy, Adriatic, Montenegro, Servia and Roumania.

Area.—About 241,000 sq. miles.

Population.—Nearly 38,000,000.

Gulfs and Inlets.—Gulfs of Trieste, Quarnero and Cattaro.

Islands.—Cherso, Veglia, Pago, Grossa, Brazza and Lesina. Schutt formed by the Danube 50 miles long.

Cape.—Punta di Promontore.

Peninsula.—Istria.

Mountains.—Rhetian Alps (highest, Ortler Spitz); Noric Alps (highest, Gross Glockner); Carnic Alps; Julian Alps; Carpathians; Reisen Gebirge (highest, Schneekuppe); Ertzgebirge; Sudetes; Bohemer Wald and Moravian Mountains.

Rivers.—Into the Black Sea: The Danube (tributaries: Inn, March, Drave, Save, Theiss), The Dneister. Into the Adriatic: The Etsch. Into the North Sea: The Elbe (tributaries: Moldau and Eger). Into the Baltic: The Oder and Vistula.

Lakes.—Balaton, Neusiedel and Zirknitz.

Climate.—Warm in the plains. Generally healthy.

Soil.—Fertile, especially in the plains.

Vegetable Productions.—Extensive forests of oak and pine. Grains (wheat, rye), vines, potatoes, flax, hemp, hop, rice, maize, millet, mulberry.

Animals (WILD).—Brown bear, wolf, lynx, wild boar, deer, chamois. (DOMESTIC) Horse, sheep, cow, goat.

Birds.—Golden eagle, vulture, heron.

Fish.—Sturgeon, salmon, &c.

Minerals.—Extremely abundant in mountain districts, and very valuable. Gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, quicksilver, coal, salt, marble, sulphur, plumbago, and some precious stones.

DIVISIONS. (18 Provinces.)

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Bukowina	Czernowitz.
Galicia	Lemberg.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Silesia	Troppau.
Moravia	Brunn.
Bohemia	Prague.
Lower Austria	Vienna.
Upper Austria	Lintz.
Salzburg	Salzburg.
Tyrol and Vorarlberg	Innsbruck.
Styria	Gratz.
Carinthia	Klagenfurt.
Carniola	Laybach.
Illyrian Coast	Trieste.
Dalmatia	Zara.
Hungary	Buda Pesth.
Transylvania	Klausenberg.
Croatia and Slavonia	Agram.
Fiume	Fiume.

Notes on principal towns.—Vienna is the metropolis, has a university, arsenal, 6 railway termini, park and promenade on an island in Danube, called “The Prater.” Trent, on the Adige; famous Council of Trent held here between 1545 and 1563. Prague University, birth place of John Huss; cotton and linen manufactures. Brunn manufactures woollen, cotton and silk. Buda Pesth, capital of Hungary, Presburg the former capital. Schemnitz has a mining school and has gold, silver and lead mines. Halicz, old capital of Galicia, has salt works. Weilezka and Bochnia most celebrated salt mines in the world. These are both about 2 miles long and form regular towns underground. Cracow, the old capital of Poland on the Vistula.

University towns.—Vienna, Prague, Innsbruck, Gratz, Buda Pesth, Olmutz, Cracow, Lemberg.

Ports (NAVAL).—Pola. (COMMERCIAL) Trieste, Fiume, Ragusa.

Industries and Products.—Vienna (silks, cottons, woollens). Buda Pesth (leather and same as Vienna). Prague (same as Vienna). Lemberg (jewellery). Gratz (hardware, cloths). Brunn (woollens and muslins). Czernowitz (clocks, jewellery, hardware). Tokay (wine).

Fortresses and Battlefields.—Lintz, Olmutz (strongly fortified). Austerlitz, Wagram and Sadowa (noted battlefields).

Chief means of Communication.—Few canals. Roads good except in Mountain Districts. Railways fair. By rivers good.

Government.—A limited monarchy with an Emperor as head.

Religion.—Roman Catholic but all tolerated.

Imports.—Sugar, raw cotton, yarns, dye stuffs.

Exports (chiefly to Germany and Turkey).—Corn, wool, wood, hardware, glass, linen.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

Turkey lies in the South of Europe, between the Adriatic and Black Seas.

Boundaries.—Turkey is bounded on the North, by Austria, Servia and Roumania; on the East, by the Black Sea; on the South, by the Sea of Marmora, Archipelago and Greece, and on the West, by the Adriatic and Austria.

Area.—About 126,000 sq. miles.

Population.—8,500,000.

Gulfs and Inlets.—The Gulfs of Saros, Monte Santo, and Saloniki, connected with the Archipelago, Gulf of Bourgas in Black Sea.

Straits.—Bosphorus, or Straits of Constantinople, joining Sea of Marmora and Black Sea; Hellespont and Dardanelles, joining the Sea of Marmora and the Archipelago.

Islands.—Candia or Crete.

Capes.—Cape Kalagria, Cape Emineh on the East; Cape Monte Santo on South; Cape Linguetta on the West.

Mountains.—Balkan Mountains, Tchar Dagh, Rhodope Mountains, Dinaric Alps, Pindus, Monte Santo, Olympus, Liakoura or Parnassus.

Rivers.—The only important river is the Danube.

Climate.—Not so warm as might be expected from the situation, salubrious generally, except in the swamps along the Danube.

Vegetable Productions.—Extensive forests on the mountains, locust or carob tree, sycamore, maple, corn, fruits, tobacco, cotton, opium, gum, liquorice, madder, galls, roses (for otto of roses).

Animals.—Bear, wolf, wild boar, jackal, deer.

Minerals.—Iron is worked a little, other minerals are known to exist but are not utilized.

DIVISIONS.

Turkey in Europe, as divided by the Treaty of Berlin, consists of "Immediate possessions," "Autonomous province and Roumelia," Bosnia, and Herzegovina, with Novibazaar, occupied by Austria, and the tributary province of Bulgaria.

These are divided into 10 vilayets.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Vilayets.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Roumelia.	Constantinople.	Constantinople.
	Adrianople.	Adrianople, Rodosto, Gallipoli.
Albania.	Saloniki.	Saloniki, Seres, Drama.
	Yanina.	Yanina, Berat.
	Kossova.	Kossova, Novibazaar.
Crete.	Scutari.	Scutaria.
	Crete.	Khania, Candia.
Bulgaria.	Danube.	Tirnova, Varna,
		Ruschuk.
East Roumelia.	North Adrianople. Bosnia.	Widin, Sofia.
		Philippopolis.
		Bosnia Serai, Herzegovina.

Notes on the Towns.—Constantinople the capital has a famous harbour, known as the "Golden Horn." It looks a splendid city from the Sea, but it is filthy, streets narrow, crowded, and infested by ownerless dogs which are the only scavengers. Manufactures meerschaum pipes, and leather. The Seraglio, residence of the Sultan is 3 miles in circumference. The merchants live in Galatz; the foreign Ambassadors in Pera. Adrianople was the former residence of the Sultan. It now prepares opium and otto of roses. Manufactories of silk and leather. Silistria, defence against Russians in 1854. Plevna, famous in late Russo Turkish war. Schipka Pass, over Balkans, where the Russians crossed on their way to Constantinople.

Ports.—Constantinople, Saloniki, Gallipoli, Enos, Bourgas and Avlona.

The trade is chiefly with England and Mediterranean ports.

Manufactures.—Fine cotton, silk, leather and carpets, but none are of great importance. The chief towns engaged in manufacture and commerce are: Constantinople, Scutaria, Bosna-Serai, Rodosto, Widin, Silistria and Ruschuk.

Means of Communication.—Extremely bad. Roads few. Canals,

none. Railways insignificant in number. Beasts of burden and rafts on rivers are the chief means for the transit of goods.

Government.—Despotic under a Sultan.

Religion.—The Turks, Bulgarians and Albanians are Mahommedans, but the remainder (about 60 per cent) belong to the Greek Church.

Exports.—Corn, raw silk, wool, goat's hair, fruits, sponges and hides.

Imports.—Many of these are forwarded to Persia and Central Asia. Cotton and woollen goods and yarns, cutlery, hardware, machinery.

RUSSIA.

Russia occupies the whole of the East of Europe.

Boundaries.—Russia is bounded on the North, by the Arctic Ocean ; on the East, by Asia and the Caspian Sea ; on the South, by Persia, Black Sea, Roumania and Hungary ; on the West, by Prussia, the Baltic Sea and Sweden.

Area.—About 2,250,000 sq. miles.

Population.—Nearly 80,000,000.

Gulfs and Inlets.—Gulf of Kara, Petchora Bay, White Sea and Varanger Fiord, on the North ; Gulfs of Bothnia, Finland, and Riga, on the West ; Gulf of Perekop and Sea of Azov, on the South.

Straits.—Jogorskoi Strait, between Vaigatz Island and the Mainland ; Strait of Kertch or Yenikale, between Black Sea and Sea of Azov.

Islands.—Vaigatz, Nova Zembla, Spitzbergen and Kolguev, in the Arctic Ocean ; Aland, Dago and Oesel in the Baltic.

Capes.—Sviatoi and Kanin, on the North ; Chersonese and Eupatoria, in the Black Sea.

Peninsulas.—Finland, in the North ; Crimea, in the South.

Isthmus.—Isthmus of Perekop, uniting the Crimea to the mainland.

Mountains.—The Valdai Hills, only 1,200 ft. high. Ural Mountains on the East. Caucasus Mountains (chief summit Mount Elburz 18,570 ft.) in the South.

Surface.—The whole of Russia is a vast plain, parts of which are forest land, part marshy and called "tundra" and part treeless plains called "steppes."

Rivers.—The rivers are long, flow slowly and would be favourable for navigation were they not icebound for many months each year.

Flowing into the Arctic Ocean : The Petchora, Mezen, Northern Dwina and Onega.

Flowing into the Baltic Sea : The Ulea, The Neva, Duna, Niemen and Vistula.

Flowing into the Black Sea : Dniester, Bug, Dneiper, Don.

Flowing into the Caspian Sea : The Terek, Volga and Ural.

Lakes.—Ladoga, Onega, Saima, Ilmen and Peipus, in the North-West. Numerous small salt lakes in the South-East.

Climate.—Various, owing to vast extent. Arctic Regions are of course the coldest. The Steppes in the South-East, are exposed to extremes of temperature. The winters are generally very severe, and of long duration.

Soil.—Fertile in the centre, West and South-West, marshes (tundra), in the North. Steppes, between Black Sea, and Sea of Azov, where only a little grass grows.

Vegetable Productions.—Forests of fir and birch in the North, lime tree in the centre, wheat in the centre and South, flax and hemp.

Animals (WILD).—Bear, wolf, beaver, sable, ermine, fox, reindeer, elk, deer, seal. (DOMESTIC).—Horse, ox, sheep, goat.

Fish.—Sturgeon, in large rivers.

Minerals.—Iron, copper, salt, marble.

DIVISIONS (10).

These are sub-divided into 8 districts, and 72 governments.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Finland (8 Districts).	Abo, Kuopio, Helsingfors, St. Michel, Tavastehus, Uleaborg, Wasa, Wilborg.
Great Russia (19 Governments).	Archangel, Jaroslav, Kaluga, Kostroma, Kursk, Moscow, Nijni-Novgorod, Nov- gorod, Petrozavodsk, Orel, Pskov, Riazan, Smolensk, Tambov, Tula, Tver, Vladimir, Vologda, Voronetz.
Baltic Provinces (4 Governments).	Mitau, Revel, Riga, St. Petersburg.

Divisions.

West Russia
(8 Governments).

Poland
(10 Governments).

South Russia
(5 Governments).

Little Russia
(4 Governments).

East Russia
(10 Governments).

Cis-Caucasia
(3 Governments).

Frans-Caucasia
(9 Governments).

Towns.

Grodno, Kovno, Minsk, Mohileff, Kamienietz, Vilna, Vitebsk, Jitomar.

Kalisch, Kielce, Lomza, Lublin, Petrikau, Plock, Radom, Siedlic, Siwalki, Warsaw.

Kishenau, Novo-Tcherkask, Ekaterinoslav, Kherson, Simferopol.

Kharkov, Kief, Poltava, Tchernigov.

Astrakhan, Kasan, Orenburg, Penza, Perm, Samara, Saratov, Simbirsk, Ufa, Viatka.

Ekaterinoslav, Stavropol, Vladi-Kaukas.

Baku, Derbend, Elizabethpol, Erivan, Kutais, Soukum, Teflis, Sakatai.

Notes on the Towns.—University towns: St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kief, Kasan. St. Petersburg (named from Peter the Great), the capital, is on the Neva: contains the "Winter Palace," a splendid building, and statue of the founder; it is the chief port of Russia. Cronstadt is the port of St. Petersburg; large ships unloading and loading here for the metropolis. Moscow was the original capital: contains the Kremlin and famous Palace. Warsaw was the capital of Poland. Vilna is inhabited principally by Jews.

Odessa is the second port in Russia, and exports immense quantities of wheat. Balaclava, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol, all noted in the great war of 1854-5.

Ports (NAVAL).—In Black Sea: Nicolaief, Sebastopol. In the Baltic: Cronstadt. *COMMERCIAL.*—St. Petersburg, Odessa, Riga, Narva, Revel, Archangel, Taganrog, Kertch, Astrakhan and Baku.

Industrial Centres with Manufactures.—St. Petersburg (silk, cotton, jewellery). Nigni-Novgorod fairs are noted. Astrakhan (caviar, lamb-skins). Warsaw (woollen, leather). Ekaterinberg and Perm (mining towns).

Chief Means of Communication.—Good, chiefly by river; roads are good so long as they are main roads, but indifferent when otherwise; 14,000 miles of railway. In winter much travelling is done over the frozen snow by sledge.

Government.—Absolute, under an Emperor.

Religion.—Greek Church, but all others tolerated.

Exports.—To England, corn and flax. To other countries, linseed, hemp, timber, tallow, bristles, leather, wax.

Imports.—Cotton yarn and cloths, woollen yarn and cloths. Colonial produce, iron, coals and machinery.

Foreign Possessions.—The whole of Northern Asia.

FRANCE.

France lies to the South of England, from which it is separated by the English Channel.

Boundaries.—France is bounded on the North by the English Channel and the Straits of Dover; on the East by Germany, Switzerland and Italy; on the South by the Mediterranean Sea and Spain; on the West by the Atlantic Ocean.

Area.—204,000 sq. miles.

Population.—Nearly 37,000,000.

Gulfs and Inlets.—On the North: Estuary of the Seine, Gulf of St. Malo. On the West: The Bay of Biscay. On the South: Gulf of Lyons.

Straits.—Strait of Dover, between England and France.

Islands.—Ouessant, off Brittany; Belleisle, Yeu, Re and Oleron, in the Bay of Biscay; and Corsica, in the Mediterranean Sea.

Capes.—Griz Nez, in North East; La Hague, North of France; Cape Ouessant, and Bec du Raz, on North-West.

Peninsulas.—Brittany and Cotentin, both on North West.

Mountains.—The Alps, between France and Italy; (Mount Blanc); Mount Jura, between France and Switzerland; The Vosges, between France and Germany; The Auvergne Mountains; The Cevennes, and The Pyrenees, between France and Spain.

The Landes, are sandy plains in the South-West, between the Gironde and the Adour; fitted only for rearing a few sheep.

Rivers.—The Seine (tributaries, The Marne, Oise, and Yonne); and The Somme, flow into the English Channel.

Flowing into the North Sea: The Moselle and Meuse.

Flowing into the Bay of Biscay: The Loire (tributaries: Maine, on right bank; Allier, Cher and Vienne, on the left); The Charente; The Dordogne, which joins the Garonne, and forms The Gironde (tributaries of The Garonne, on the right bank; Tarn, Lot and Dordogne, on left Gers); and The Adour.

Flowing into the Mediterranean: The Rhone (tributaries: Ain and Saone, on the right bank; and the Isere and Durance, on the left.)

Lakes.—None of importance.

Climate.—Temperate, genial, healthy.

Soil.—Generally fertile, except on the Landes.

Vegetable Productions.—Corn, wine, olive, fig, fruits, beetroot, forests in the East.

Animals (WILD).—Wolf, boar, ermine and hamster.

Fish.—Similar to those on the coast of England, with tunny and anchovy in the Mediterranean.

Minerals.—Not very abundant, well placed, or good. Iron, coal, salt, marble.

DIVISIONS. (87 Departments).

<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Nord	Lille, Roubaix.	Creuse	Gueret.
Pas-de-Calais	Arras, Calais.	Vienne	Poitiers.
Somme	Amiens.	Deux-Sevres	Niort.
Seine-et-Oise	Versailles.	Vendée	La Roche-Sur-Yon.
Seine	Paris, St. Denis.	Charente Inferieure	La Rochelle.
Seine et-Marne	Melun.	Charente	Angouleme.
Oise	Beauvais.	Haute-Vienne	Limoges.
Aisne	Laon.	Corrèze	Tulle.
Seine-Inferieure	Rouen, Havre.	Cantal	Aurillac.
Eure	Evreux.	Puy-de-Dôme	Clermont.
Calvados	Caen.	Loire	St. Etienne.
Orne	Alencon.	Rhone	Lyons.
Manche	Saint-Lo.	Haute-Savoie	Annecy.
Isle-et-Vilaine	St. Malo.	Savoie	Chambery.
Côtes-du-Nord	Saint Briere.	Isere	Grenoble.
Finistère	Quimper, Brest.	Drome	Valence.
Morbihan	Vanues.	Hautes-Alpes	Briançon.
Loire-Inferieure	Nantes.	Alpes-Maritimes	Nice, Mentone.
Maine-et-Loire	Angers.	Corse (Corsica)	Ajaccio.
Mayenne	Mayenne.	Var	Draguignan.
Sarthe	Le Mans.	Basses-Alpes	Digne.
Ardennes	Sedan, Mezieres.	Bouches-du-Rhone	Marseilles, Aix.
Marne	Chalons, Rheims.	Vaucluse	Avignon.
Aube	Troyes.	Haute-Loire	Le Puy.
Haute-Marne	Chaumont.	Ardèche	Privas.
Meuse	Bar-le-duc.	Lozere	Mende.
Meurthe-et-Moselle	Nancy, Toul.	Gard	Nismes.
Vosges	Epinal.	Herault	Montpellier.
Haute-Rhine	Belfort.	Aude	Carcassonne.
Haute-Saône	Vesoul.	Tarn	Alby.
Doubs	Besançon.	Haute-Garonne	Toulouse.
Jura	Lons-le-Saulnier.	Aveyron	Rodez.
Ain	Bourg-en-Bresse.	Lot	Cahors.
Saône-et-Loire	Macon.	Tarn-et-Garonne	Montauban.
Cote-d'Or	Dijon.	Lot-et-Garonne	Agen.
Yonne	Auxerre.	Dordogne	Perigueux.
Loiret	Orleans.	Gironde	Bordeaux.
Eure-et-Loire	Chartres.	Landes	Mont-de-Marsan.
Loire-et-Cher	Blois.	Gers	Auch.
Indre-et-Loire	Tours.	Hautes, Pyrénées	Tarbes.
Indre	Chateauroux.	Basses-Pyrénées	Pau Bayonne.
Cher	Bourges.	Ariege	Foix.
Nievre	Nevers.	Pyrénées-Orientales	Perpignan.
Allier	Moulins.		

Notes on the Towns.—Paris on the Seine, is the capital, a university town, the 2nd city in Europe, and strongly fortified. It is considered the gayest of all towns. The old quarries used once as burial places, but now closed for that purpose, are inhabited by beggars and thieves. The manufactures are very important. Lyons, being in the centre of the district producing raw silk, is much engaged in the manufacture of silk and trades therein. It is the 2nd city of France. Marseilles is the chief port on the Mediterranean, and has increased in importance since the acquisition by France of Algiers. Bordeaux exports the greater part of the wines and brandies produced in France. Lille is one of the most strongly fortified towns in Europe. Bayeux is noted for the tapestry by Maude, wife of William the Conqueror. It is of historical importance, as it delineates events in the Conquest of England. Calais is the last town held by the English in France. Versailles, noted for its palace. At Rheims, the kings of France were formerly crowned. Bayonne, the bayonet first made here. Ajaccio was the birth place of Napoleon Buonaparte. Poitiers, Crecy, Agincourt, victories of English over French in 14th and 15th centuries.

Ports (NAVAL).—Brest, Toulon, Rochefort, Cherbourg, L'Orient. (COMMERCIAL) Marseilles, Havre, Bordeaux, Nantes, Rouen, Dunkirk, Cette, Boulogne, Calais, Rochelle, Dieppe.

Industrial Centres and Manufactures.—Paris (clocks, jewellery, silk, fancy articles generally). Lyons (silk, velvet, gold lace). Marseilles (soap, sugar). Bordeaux (cotton and woollen). Lille (lace, sugar, hosiery). St. Etienne, Nantes, Toulouse, Rouen (cotton goods).

Means of Communication.—Inferior to England, yet fairly good, by road, rail, canal and river. The chief canals connect the Garonne and the Mediterranean, the Saone and the Loire, the Saone and the Seine, and the Saone and the Rhine.

Government.—A Republic.

Religion.—Roman Catholic, but all are tolerated and subsidized by the Government.

Exports.—Silk, woollen, sugar, wine, brandy, butter, eggs, (to England), cotton and linen goods, jewellery, and articles of fashion.

Imports.—Woollen and cotton goods, coals (from England), raw cotton, silk, metals, wool, timber, indigo, coal, spices, tea.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

In Asia : Pondicherry, and lower Cochin China. In Africa : Algeria, parts of Senegambia, and the Island of Bourbon. In South America : Guiana. In West Indies : Guadaloupe, Martinique, St. Pierre. In Oceania : New Caledonia, Marquesas, and Society Islands.

SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland lies in the centre of Europe, and is the only country possessing no sea coast.

Boundaries.—Switzerland is bounded on the North by Germany ; on the East by Austria ; on the South by Italy ; and on the West by France.

Area.—Nearly 16,000 sq. miles.

Population.—More than 2,750,000.

Mountains.—Switzerland is the most rugged and mountainous country in Europe. The Pennine Alps, extend from Mount St. Gothard to the South of Mount Blanc (15,784 ft.) Mount Rosa is the highest Swiss mountain, being 15,217 ft. The Bernese Alps (highest points Mischabel and Finsteraar Horn), Lepontine Alps (with Mount Turka), the Rhetian Alps, Jungfrau.

Many passes cross the mountain ranges, the most important being, Great St. Bernard, Simplon, Gemmi, Grimsel, St. Gothard, Splugen. Glaciers (a field of ice) exist (400 are known) among the mountains, and avalanches (snow and ice rolling down carrying rocks, trees and houses before them) are common.

Rivers.—Numerous and rapid, as might be expected in a mountainous country. The upper courses of the Rhine and Rhone ; the Inn, a tributary of the Danube ; the Ticino, a tributary of the Po ; and the Aar.

Lakes.—Numerous, and very beautiful. Geneva, Constance, Neuchatel, Lucerne, Zurich and Zug.

Climate.—Extremely various. Perpetual snow on mountain-tops. In the lower valleys the temperature is high.

Soil.—Fertile in the valleys.

Vegetable productions.—Maize, vine, fig, olive, in more sheltered valleys ; gentian, rhododendrons, ferns and mosses, on mountains : also pine trees.

Animals. (WILD).—Bear, wolf, chamois, marmot. (DOMESTIC), cow and goat. (BIRDS OF PREY), eagle and vulture.

Minerals.—None of any importance.

DIVISIONS. (25 Cantons).

<i>Cantons.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>	<i>Cantons.</i>	<i>Towns.</i>
Schaffhausen	Schaffhausen.	Lucerne	Lucerne.
Taurgau	Frauenfeld.	Soleure	Soleure.
Zurich	Zurich.	Basle (town)	Basle.
St. Gall	St. Gall.	Do. (country)	Liestal.
Appenzell, Exterior	Herisan.	Bern	Bern.
Do. Interior	Appenzell.	Unterwalden upper	Sarnen.
Zug	Zug.	Do. lower	Stanz.
Schwitz	Schwitz.	Valais	Sitten or Sion.
Glarus	Glarus.	Vaud	Lausanne.
Uri	Altdorf.	Geneva	Geneva.
Grisons	Coire or Chur.	Fribourg	Fribourg.
Tessin	Lugano, Bellinzona	Neuchatel	Neuchatel.
Aargau	Aargau.		

Notes on the Towns.—Geneva is the town of most importance for manufactures (watches, jewellery, and cutlery). It is also the most populous in Switzerland. Basle has manufactures of ribands, gloves and cotton. Bern on the Aar, the capital of Switzerland, has a famous cathedral, and manufactories of fire arms, leather and paper. Fribourg, St. Gall, and Lausanne, have also manufactories : toys, watches, &c. In most of the towns and villages, the inhabitants spend the winter in wood carving. Morgarten, Sempach, are noted for victories of the Swiss over the Austrians in the 14th century. Lausanne, Zurich, Lucerne, Interlaken, and other towns are noted for their beauty of situation.

Means of Communication.—Passes over the Alps, good high roads, a few railways, steam on the lakes. Tunnels through Alps ; Mount Cenis, and Mount St. Gothard, connect France and Italy, and Switzerland and Italy.

Government.—A Federal Republic.

Religion.—The majority are Protestants. About half as many (or one-third of the whole) are Roman Catholics.

Exports.—Cheese, butter, cotton and silk goods, watches, toys and wood carvings.

Imports.—Corn, salt, iron and hardware, with other materials for manufacturing purposes.

MONTENEGRO.

Montenegro lies on the East Coast of the Adriatic.

Boundaries.—Montenegro is bounded on the West, by the Adriatic ; on the South, by Albania ; on the East, by Bosnia ; on the North, by Herzegovina.

Area.—3,480 sq. miles.

Population.—About 240,000.

The only port is Antivari, on the Adriatic.

Mountains.—The whole country is covered by the Dinaric Alps, the highest summit : Kom.

Rivers.—None of any importance.

Lakes.—None.

Climate.—Warm, but healthy.

Soil.—Very poor : producing small quantities of maize, olives, potatoes and tobacco. Forest on the mountain sides.

Notes on the Towns.—Cettinge, the capital, contains only 2,000 people, and is quite an insignificant village. Antivari, the port, has four times as many inhabitants, and only a poor trade.

Industries.—The people are engaged in agriculture, cattle rearing and fishing.

Communications.—Hardly any but by footpaths. Burdens are borne by women, asses and mules.

Government.—Absolute monarchy.

Religion.—Mahommedan, in the upper classes ; Greek Church, among the lower.

Exports and Imports.—Insignificant.

ASIA.

Boundaries.—Asia is bounded on the North, by the Arctic Ocean ; on the East, by the Pacific Ocean ; on the South, by the Indian Ocean ; and on the West, by the Red Sea, Mediterranean, Black Sea, Caspian Sea and Europe.

Area.—Nearly 17,500,000 sq. miles : about 4 times larger than Europe ; and containing one fourth of the land surface of the Globe. Asia is the largest continent, has but few indentations of commercial importance, in comparison with its size. The central districts are 1,600 miles from the sea. The coast line is not quite double that of Europe, being estimated at 36,000

miles. Asia possesses some of the highest mountains, longest rivers, largest plains, deserts, table lands and inland seas.

Population.—Estimated at 850,000,000.

Seas, Bays and Gulfs.—On the North, in connection with Arctic Ocean : Sea of Kara, and Gulf of Obi. On the East : Gulf of Anadir, Sea of Kamtschatka, Sea of Okhotsk, Gulf of Tartary, Sea of Japan, Yellow Sea, with the Gulf of Pe-che-lee, China Sea, with the Gulfs of Tonquin and Siam. On the South : Bay of Bengal, with the Gulf of Martaban, Gulf of Manaar, Gulf of Cutch, Gulf of Cambay, Gulf of Oman, Persian Gulf, and Gulf of Aden. On the West : The Red Sea, with Gulfs of Suez and Akaba, The Levant, The Archipelago, Sea of Marmora, Black Sea.

Straits and Channels.—On the North : Long Strait, between Mainland and Wrangel Land. On the East : Behring Strait, separating Asia and America ; La Perouse Strait, between Saghalien and Yesso ; Corea Strait, between Corea and Japan Isles ; Formosa Strait, between Mainland and Island of Formosa. On the South : Strait of Malacca, between Malay Peninsula and Sumatra, Palk Strait, between India and Ceylon ; Strait of Ormuz, between Gulf of Oman and Persian Gulf. On the West : Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, joining Gulf of Aden and Red Sea, Dardanelles, connecting Archipelago and Sea of Marmora, Straits of Constantinople, joining Sea of Marmora and Black Sea.

Islands.—In Arctic Ocean on the North, Liakoo Isles, or New Siberia. On East, Kurile Isles, Saghalien, Japan Isles, (chief, Yesso, Nippon, Sikokf and Kiu Siu,) Loo Choo Isles, Formosa, Hainan and Singapore. Malaysian Isles (coming under the head of Oceania), to the South-east. On the South : Andaman, and Nicobar Isles, Ceylon, Laccadive, and Maldive Isles. On the West : Cyprus, Rhodes and the Asiatic Isles of the Archipelago (called the Asiatic Sporades).

Capes.—North-east Cape or Severo Vostochnoi, and North Cape, on the North. On the East : East Cape, Cape Lopatka, Cape Elizabeth (or Saghalien), and Cape Cambodia. On the South Cape Romania, Cape Negrais, Point de Galle (in Ceylon), Cape Comorin, and Ras-el-Hadd. On the West, Cape Baba.

Peninsulas and Isthmuses.—On the East : Peninsulas of Kamtschatka, and Corea. On the South : Peninsulas of further India, with the Malay Peninsula, India and Arabia. On the West : Asia Minor. Isthmus of Suez, connecting Africa and Asia, now crossed by the Suez Canal.

Mountains.—These run generally East and West, and enclose elevated plains or table lands in the centre.

The Himalaya Mountains, North of India, about 500 miles long, have more than 40 peaks alone 20,000 ft. high. (Highest mountain in the world, Mount Everest 29,002 ft., Dhwālagiri, Chimalari, Nanga Parbat, 27,000 ft). Kwan Lun Mountains, Thian Shan, Khing-Khan Mountains, Beloor Tagh surrounding centre plateau, Altai Mountains, between Siberia and Mongolia, extending into the Yablonnoi and Stanovoi Mountains, in the East of Siberia; Hindoo Koosh Mountains in Afghanistan; Soliman Mountains, part of West boundary of India; Mount Elbourz, South of the Caspian; Caucasian Mountains between Caspian and Black Seas, Mount Ararat; Mount Taurus, Lebanon with Djebel-es-Shiek, in Turkey in Asia; Mount Sinai, between Gulfs of Akaba and Suez in India; Eastern and Western Ghauts, Vindhya Mountains, and Adam's Peak, in Ceylon; Ural Mountains between Europe and Asia.

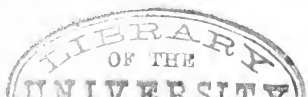
Volcanoes.—In Kamtschatka, Kuriles, Japan Isles, Peshan, and Hochew, in the central plain.

Plains, Table lands, and Deserts.—The Pamir Table land, and The Plateau of Thibet lie to the North of India. The Iran table land lies in Persia and Beloochistan. The Plain of Siberia, to the North of Altai Mountain Chain. The Desert of Gobi or Shamo, in Mongolia. The Plain of Hindostan, lying South of the Himalayas. The Plain of Euphrates and Tigris, lying between those rivers. The Salt Deserts of Persia and the Steppes, in the neighbourhood of the Caspian Sea. The Syrian and Arabian deserts.

Rivers.—Flowing into the Arctic Ocean: The Obi, tributary, The Irtish, which receives the Tobol and Ishim. The Yenisei, with its tributary The Angara. The Lena, with its tributary The Aldan.

Flowing into the Pacific Ocean: The Amoor, with its tributaries The Shilka and Sungari; The Hoang-ho; The Yang-tse-kiang; Choo-kiang or Canton River. May-kiang or Cambodia and the Meinam.

Flowing into the Indian Ocean: The Irrawady; The Brahmapootra; The Ganges, with the Jumna (which receives the Chumbul); The Sone and The Gogra; The Mahanuddy; The Godavery; The Krishna; The Cauvery; The Taptee; The Nerbudda; The Indus, with The Cabul, Jhelum, Chenaub, Ravee, Beas and Sutledge;



The Shat-el-Arab, formed by the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates.

Flowing into the Sea of Aral: The Sir Daria or Jaxartes, and the Amoo Daria or Oxus. Into the Caspian: The Oural. On the central table land: The Yarkand.

The six longest rivers in Asia are: Yang-tse-kiang, 3,200 miles; Yenisei, 2,900 miles; Hoangho, 2,600 miles; Obi, 2,500 miles; Lena, 2,400 miles; Amoor, 2,300 miles.

Lakes (SALT WATER).—The Caspian Sea (12,000 square miles; largest lake in the world), Sea of Aral, Lakes Van and Ooromia, Dead Sea, Lop, Koko-Nor, Palte. *(FRESH WATER)* Baikal, Balkash.

Climate.—Asia experiences every variety of climate in various parts: North of the Altai Mountains, the climate is Arctic, winter lasting 9 months in the year: the ground being frozen to a great depth, and the rivers seldom free from ice. The central table land, experiences great vicissitudes of temperature, especially in the North and East. In the East, Asia is generally cold and moist; in the South-West, hot and dry; and in the South, very hot and moist. The prevailing winds are monsoons in the South and South-West, from April to September, and North-East, the rest of the year. A suffocating wind blows over the deserts of the South-West, called the simoom. Typhoons and cyclones, in the South-East, and East.

Soil.—In Hindostan, Further India and China, are very fertile plains. In Arabia, Turkey, Persia, Beloochistan, Central Table land, North-West India, and Independent Tartary, are salt deserts.

Vegetable Productions.—Rice and maize, barley, millet, wheat, palm, vine, olive, tea tree, coffee plant, sugar cane, orange, lemon, indigo, pepper, cinnamon. Asia is the original of all our best cereals, fruits and flowers. In Siberia: forests of fir, birch, and willow. In India: teak and oak, banyan, areca, bamboo.

Animals (WILD).—In the South: elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, leopard, panther, jackal, deer, antelope, ape, monkey. In the North: fur bearing animals, as the sable, ermine, fox, sea otter, polar bear, reindeer, elk. In the centre: horse, ass, sheep, musk ox, and goat. *(DOMESTIC)* All European animals, camel, dromedary, elephant and reindeer.

Birds (PREY).—Eagle, hawk, bustard, kite. *(OTHERS)* Parrots,

paroquets, peacock, fowl, golden and silver pheasant ; ostrich, in Arabia.

Reptiles.—Crocodile, Cobra de Capello, scorpion, centipede. (INSECTS) Locusts and mosquitoes.

Minerals.—All kinds are found. Diamonds : in Hindostan and Siberia. Gold : in Siberia, India, China and Japan. Silver : in China, Siberia, Japan, India, Turkey. Tin : India and China. Quicksilver : in Japan, China and Ceylon. Coal : in China and Japan. Salt : in almost every country. Platinum : in Siberia.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Asiatic Russia	Tobolsk.
Turkestan	Bokhara.
Persia	Teheran.
Asiatic Turkey	Smyrna.
Arabia	Mecca.
Afghanistan	Cabul.
Beloochistan	Kelat.
Hindostan	Calcutta.
Further India	Bankok.
China	Pekin.
Japan	Yedo.

GEOGRAPHY OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN ASIA.

BRITISH INDIA.

British India comprises nearly three-fifths of the Peninsula of Hindostan which lies to the South of Asia.

Boundaries of Hindostan.—Hindostan is bounded on the North, by Tibet ; on the East, by Burmah and the Bay of Bengal ; and on the West by the Indian Ocean, Beloochistan and Afghanistan.

Area of British India.—800,000 sq. miles.

Population.—Nearly 185,000,000.

Gulfs and Inlets.—Gulf of Manaar between India and Ceylon. Gulfs of Cambay and Cutch on the West.

Straits.—Palk's Strait between Hindostan and Ceylon.

Islands.—Ceylon, with Adam's Bridge, in Bay of Bengal. Laccadive and Maldive Islands in Indian Ocean. Salsette, Kolaba and Bombay Islands which are joined together by causeways, and on Bombay Island the town of Bombay is situated.

Capes.—Comorin, on the South ; Point de Galle, South of Ceylon.

Mountains.—The Suliman Mountains on the North-West. The Himalaya Mountains, on the North (Mount Everest 29,002 ft., Mount Dhwagiri, Nanga Parbat and Chimilari). The Eastern Ghauts, stretching along the East Coast. The Western Ghauts, stretching parallel to the Western Coast. The Neilgerri Hills, South of Mysore. The Vindhya Mountains, running East and West nearly in the centre.

Plains.—Plain of the Indus reaches from the Himalayas to the Arabian Gulf, and comprises in it the Punjab and the Great Indian Desert. The plain of the Ganges stretches from the plain of the Indus, along the basin of the Ganges to the mouth of the Brahmapootra. Plains between the Eastern and Western Ghauts respectively and the sea.

The Deccan and Malwa form two great plateaux.

Rivers.—Falling into the Bay of Bengal: the Brahmapootra, Ganges, Mahanuddi, Godavery, Kistnah, Cauvery. Falling into the Indian Ocean or Arabian Gulf: the Taptee, Nerbudda and Ganges.

Note.—The sacred rivers of India are the Ganges, Godavery, Kistnah and Nerbudda.

The Ganges rises in the Himalaya Mountains, flows in a South-Easterly course for 1,557 miles, falls into the Bay of Bengal by many mouths, the delta between being called "The Sunderbunds." It receives on the right bank the Jumna and the Sone and on the left the Goomtee, Gogra and Gunduk. Towns on its banks and on the banks of its tributaries are Delhi and Agra on Jumna. On the Ganges and branches at mouth, Futtighur, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Benares, Patna, Moorsheadabad, Dacca and Calcutta.

The Indus rises on the Northern side of the Himalayas, flows North-West for a considerable distance when it takes a sudden turn and flows in a South-Westerly direction, falling into the Arabian Sea by several mouths, after a course of 1,800 miles. The waters of the Cabul, Jhelum, Chenaub, Ravee, Beas and Sutlej are received by the Indus ; the country so drained being

called the Punjab. Chief towns: Kurrachee, near one of the mouths of the Indus; Aliwal and Sobraon on Sutlej, or Garra river; Lahore on the Ravee.

Lakes.—None of any importance.

Climate.—Extremely varied. Bengal is hot, moist, and as a rule, unhealthy. The North-West and centre are dry, hot and salubrious. On the hills all kinds of climate exist according to position and elevation. India on the whole is one of the hottest countries in the world. From March to June are the hottest months.

Soil.—As varied as the climate. In the river valleys: extremely fertile; in the deserts and Plateaux: arid and barren.

Vegetable Productions.—Rice, maize, millet, wheat (in temperate regions): yams, pumpkins, mangoes, tea, coffee; among the trees are: teak, ebony, sandal-wood, ironwood, cocoanut-palm, date-palm, chinchona-tree (quinine obtained from the bark), camphor, poppy for opium; spices of various kinds: cinnamon (Ceylon), ginger, &c.; Dyes: indigo and saffron; plants yielding fibre, cotton, hemp, jute, flax, and not least important, india-rubber tree.

Animals.—Camel, yak (Cashmere); buffalo, Brahmin or humped cow, shawl goat (Cashmere); elephant (wild in Ceylon); rhinoceros, lion, tiger, leopard, hyæna, wild ass, monkey.

Birds.—Eagle, vulture, hawk, parrot, pheasant, original of the domestic fowl.

Reptiles.—Alligator, crocodile, serpent, poisonous snakes, scorpion, tortoise, lizard.

Insects.—Silkworm, cochineal insect, lac insect, mosquito.

Minerals.—Diamonds (Golconda); rubies, sapphires, emeralds, &c., gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, coal, salt, saltpetre (from the salt deserts); marble and building stone.

DIVISIONS OF BRITISH INDIA.

<i>Governments.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Productions.</i>
Assam	Silhet, Gowhatty, Goalpara	Tea.
Bengal	Calcutta, Patna, Dacca, Moorshedabad	Rice, opium, tobacco.
North-West	Allahabad, Benares, Agra,	Grain, cotton, indigo.
Provinces	Bareilly, Cawnpore	
Oude	Lucknow, Fyzabad	Opium, cotton, sugar- cane, indigo, tim- ber.

<i>Governments.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>	<i>Productions.</i>
Punjab	Lahore, Delhi, Amritsir, Peshawur, Mooltan	Sugar-cane, cotton, indigo, saffron.
Central Provinces	Nagpore, Jubulpoor	Opium, gums, indigo, timber, drugs.
Ajmere	Ajmere, Nasirabad	Oil, cotton.
Coorg	Merara	Rice, coffee, carda- mom.
Berar	Akola	Cotton.
Madras	Madras, Tanjore, Trichinopoli, Madura	Tobacco, cotton, sugar, coffee, in- digo, pepper, tim- ber.
Bombay	Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poonah, Surat, Kurrachee	Grain, cotton, indigo, opium, tobacco, sugar, pepper.

Notes on the Towns.—Calcutta on the Hooghly, has two distinct parts; one, with wide streets and beautiful houses, where the Europeans live; the other, narrow dirty streets, with mere huts for the native element. It is the residence of the Governor-General, and has an immense trade. Allahabad, Benares and Hurdwar, are much resorted to by pilgrims, who bathe in the Sacred Ganges, or are drowned therein, to ensure a passage to Heaven. Cawnpore, massacre of women and children; Delhi, Lucknow, all noted in revolt of native troops, 1857-8. Madras, on the Coromandel coast, has a large trade, but a miserable harbour. Bombay, at the North extremity of the Malabar coast, is built on an island, has a good harbour, immense trade, and near it is the Island of Elephanta, with idols, temples, &c., cut out of the living rock. Dacca: noted for muslin. Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Aliwal, and Sobraon, all in the neighbourhood of the Sutlej, are famous for the defeat of the Sikhs, in 1846.

Ports.—Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee.

The Chief Industrial Centres are: Calcutta (cottons, jute, &c.); Patna (opium, indigo, saltpetre, sugar); Delhi (silk embroidery); Cashmere (fine shawls); Trichinopoli (jewellery, cutlery, cigars); Ahmedabad (silk and cotton goods).

Means of Communication.—The railways are few, but increasing. The roads are not numerous. The great rivers yield the readiest means of conveyance. The camel and ox are the beasts of burden; the horse and elephant being used for war and riding.

Government.—Under the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a council of 15; a Governor-General, with a council; a

Governor of Madras and council ; and a Governor of Bombay and council.

Religion.—Hinduism or Brahminism, Buddhism, Mahomedanism, a few Parsees and Christians.

Exports.—Raw cotton, jute, silk, wool, hides, dyes, rice, sugar, coffee, tea, oilseeds, saltpetre, pepper, diamonds (chiefly to England) ; opium (to China).

Imports.—Cotton and woollen goods, hardware, machinery, beer, wines, and salt (chiefly from England).

CEYLON.

Lies to the South-East of Hindostan, but has a distinct government. Kandy was the former capital ; it has large forests in which herds of wild elephants roam. It produces cinnamon and other spices, coffee and ivory. It has the greatest pearl fishery in the world, in the Gulf of Manaar. Colombo is the chief port and chief town.

CYPRUS.

This island is now under British rule. It lies in the Levant near the North-east corner of the Mediterranean. Its principal productions are : grains, salt, cotton, wine, oil and silk. The chief towns are : Nicosia, the capital, in the centre ; Famagusta, Limasol and Larnaka ; on the coast are the sea ports.

PERIM ISLAND AND ADEN.

These are situated at the entrance to the Red Sea. There is a fortified light-house on Perim. Aden is strongly fortified, is used as a coaling station for packet steamers between England and India, and is known as the "coal-hole of the East." It is exceedingly hot in the summer.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

These consist of Singapore, Penang, Wellesley and Malacca. *Singapore* is the name of the island and town. Both lie at the extremity of the Malay Peninsula. The island produces sugar,

spices and tapioca. The town has a very great trade, this being the emporium of Southern Asia for goods from all parts of the world. The population consists of almost every nation under the sun.

Penang, or Prince of Wales' Island, is at the North-end of the Straits of Malacca, and produces rice, coffee, sugar, tobacco, indigo and spices. George Town is the port.

Province of Wellesley lies on the coast opposite Penang; its capital is George Town or Penang.

Malacca is on the West Coast of the Malay Peninsula, and produces pepper, ebony, aloes, ivory and tin. The chief town is Malacca.

BRITISH BURMAH.

British Burmah consists of a strip of coast lying along the West coast of the Bay of Bengal, and stretching almost half-way down the Malay Peninsula.

Its gulf: is the Gulf of Martaban; its cape: Cape Negrais; its rivers: The Koladan, Irrawady, Pung-Lung and Salwen; its soil is fertile, and produces rice, sugar, pepper, cotton, tobacco, teak and jute.

The divisions are: 1. Aracan; chief town: Aracan. 2. Pegu; chief towns: Prome, Bassein, Rangoon, Pegu. 3. Tenasserim; chief towns: Moulmein, Mergui, Tenasserim.

Notes on the Towns.—Rangoon is the capital, is fortified, and has an arsenal. Rangoon, Moulmein, Bassein and Mergui, are the ports. Internal communication chiefly by river. Under a chief Commissioner. Pegu has 500 naptha wells, yielding nearly half a million gallons yearly.

LABUAN.

Labuan lies off the North-west coast of Borneo, has a good sea port, and good coal. Victoria is the name of the capital. There are only about fifty whites on the island.

HONG KONG.

Hong Kong is an island at the mouth of the Canton river, and

with the peninsula of Cowloon, is in British possession. The capital is Victoria, and together with the other town Stanley, carry on a great trade with China. This station is important as a depôt for British goods, and a naval station to protect the commerce.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLES.

In the Bay of Bengal. Andaman Isles have been used as a penal settlement for rebel Sepoys. The port is Port Blair, with a splendid harbour. Both groups are fertile, and produce fruits, timber, turtles, sugar and tobacco. In the Andamans, edible birds' nests are found (a Chinese delicacy).

AFRICA.

Africa lies almost directly South of Europe, from which it is separated by the Mediterranean Sea.

Boundaries.—Africa is bounded on the North, by the Mediterranean Sea; on the East, by Asia, Red Sea and Indian Ocean; and on the West, by the Atlantic Ocean.

Area.—More than 9,500,000 sq. miles. Africa is the second continent in point of size, but still is the least civilized, being until lately little explored. This latter circumstance is owing to its unbroken coast, its want of navigable rivers, the situation of the mountains (they being often close to the shore), and more than all to its unhealthy climate.

Population.—Is guessed at as approaching 210,000,000.

Seas, Bays, Gulfs, &c.—The Gulfs of Cabes and Sidra, on the North; Gulf of Suez in Red Sea, Sofala Bay and Delagoa Bay, on the East; Algoa Bay and Table Bay, on the South; St. Helena Bay, Walvisch Bay, Bight of Biafra, and Bight of Benin, (the two latter in the Gulf of Guinea) on the West.

Straits and Channels.—Bab-el-Mandeb at the entrance to Red Sea; Mozambique channel, between Madagascar and the Mainland; and the Strait of Gibraltar, between Morocco and Spain.

Islands.—Socotra, Seychelles, Amirante Islands, Comoro Islands, Madagascar, Mauritius, Bourbon, on the East Coast; St. Helena, Ascension, Annobon, St. Thomas, Fernando Po, Cape Verde Island, Canary Island, and Madeira Island on the West.

Capes.—Capes Spartel, Blanco, and Bon, on the North; Guardafui, Cape Delgado, and Corrientes, on the East; Agulhas and Good

Hope, on the South ; Frio, Negro, Lopez, Formosa, Three Points, Palmas, Verde, Blanco, Bojador and Nun, on the West ; Cape Amber, North of Madagascar : Cape St. Mary, South of the same island.

Peninsulas and Isthmuses.—Africa is one immense Peninsula itself. The only Isthmus is that of Suez connecting Africa with Asia.

Mountains.—The Atlas Mountains, running near the North-West coast, through Morocco and Algeria (chief summit : Mount Miltsin) ; The Abyssinian Mountains ; The Mountains of Lupata, near the East coast, with Mount Kenia and Mount Kilimanjaro, above 18,000 ft., highest in Africa ; The Nieuwveld Mountains and Sneeaubergen (or Snow Mountains) in Cape Colony, and the Kong Mountains, running parallel with the Gulf of Guinea.

Plains, Tablelands and Deserts.—The Sahara and Libyan Deserts stretch from the Nile to the Atlantic ; and from the Central Table land almost to the Mediterranean. The Central Table land stretches south from the Sahara to Cape Colony, and includes the Kalahari Desert, the Great Karoo, and the Long Kloof. The centre of Abyssinia is an elevated plateau.

Rivers.—Flowing into the Mediterranean : The Nile. Flowing into the Indian Ocean : The Rovuma, Zambesi, Limpopo or Crocodile, Tugela, The Great Fish River. Flowing into the Atlantic : Gariep or Orange River, The Zaire, or Congo, or Livingstone River, The Joliba, or Quorra, or Niger, The Gambia, The Senegal. Falling into Lake Tchad : The Yeou and Shary.

Notes on the Chief Rivers.—The Nile is the longest river in Africa, and has been traced through Lake Albert Nyanza to Victoria Nyanza. It flows almost directly north for 4,000 miles, and falls into the Mediterranean by two mouths, Damietta and Rosetta. South of Khartoum it is called the Bahr-el-Abiad or White River. The chief tributaries are : The Bahr-el-Azrek, or Blue River, and the Tacazze, or Athbara, or Black river on the right. The course of the Nile is greatly interrupted by cataracts. The river overflows its banks, fertilizing its valley with rich mud. The overflow begins about Midsummer and has quite subsided by Christmas, so that agricultural operations may be carried on. Towns on tributaries and main stream : Senaar on Blue River. Khartoum, Dongola, Wady Halfa, Assouan, Cairo, Rosetta and Damietta on main stream. On the Zambesi are the Victoria Falls, 350 ft. broad and 80 ft. deep. The Niger is called the Joliba in its upper part. The upper

stream was explored by Mungo Park, the lower by the Landers.

Lakes.—Lake Tchad to the South of the Great Desert. Connected with the Nile are Victoria Nyanza, Albert Nyanza, and Lake Dembea; connected with the Zaire: Lake Tanganyika, Lake Bangweolo; connected with the Zambesi: Lake Nyassa. Lake Ngami lies to the North of the Kalahari Desert.

Climate.—Tropical, except in the extreme North and South. The West coast along the Gulf of Guinea is especially unhealthy, being denominated the “White Man’s Grave.”

Vegetable Productions.—Wheat, barley, maize, rice, orange, olive, fig, grape, pine apple, palms (date and oil), sago tree, sugar cane, oak, cork, pines, cotton, tobacco, indigo, gums, &c.

Animals.—(WILD) Lion, tiger, leopard, hyæna, elephant, hippopotamus, giraffe, zebra, antelope, eland, gnu, monkey, buffalo, wild horse, wild ass. (DOMESTIC) Dromedary, ass, dog.

Birds.—Ostrich, vulture, eagle, hawk, crane, flamingo, pelican, parrot, paroquet.

Reptiles.—Crocodile, serpent, lizard, chameleon.

Insects.—Scorpion, spider, white ant, centipede, bee, silkworm, locust, tsetse (a fly fatal to cattle).

Minerals.—Diamonds between Orange State and Transvaal. Gold in many of the river beds; iron, copper, lead, salt and saltpetre.

DIVISIONS AND CHIEF TOWNS.

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Egypt	Cairo.
Nubia	Khartoum.
Abyssinia	Gondar.
Tripoli	Tripoli.
Tunis	Tunis.
Algeria	Algiers.
Morocco	Morocco.
Senegambia	Bathurst, &c.
Guinea	Abomey, &c.
Soudan	Timbuctoo.
Eastern Africa	Zanzibar, Mozambique, Sofala, &c.
Cape Colony	Cape Town.
Natal	Port Natal.
Mada gascar	Tananarivo.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN AFRICA.

Cape Colony, Natal, and British Kaffraria, lie at the Southern extremity of the Continent. The chief towns are : Cape Town, Graham's Town, Fort Elizabeth (in Cape Colony), D'Urban, Port Natal, and Maritzberg in Natal ; Kimberley, in West Griqua Land. The chief industries are : agriculture, grazing and mining. Wine is the only manufacture. Diamond fields round Kimberley. Exports : Ostrich feathers, sheep-skins, ivory and wine. Imports : manufactured goods.

Mauritius.—Lies to the East of Madagascar ; produces sugar. Port Louis is the capital.

Ascension.—Is a convenient place to provision ships, and is famous for turtle.

St. Helena.—South-East of Ascension, is famed as the place of Napoleon's exile and death (1815-21). James' Town : is the port and capital.

Sierra Leone.—Capital : Free Town. *Liberia*.—Capital : Monrovia. *Gambia*.—Capital : Bathurst.

Gold Coast.—Chief towns : Axim, Dixcove, Cape Coast Castle, Quitta, and Whydah. Exports : gold dust, palm oil, ivory. At Liberia, captured slaves are set free.

NORTH AMERICA.

North America forms the Northern portion of the New World.

Boundaries.—North America, is bounded on the North, by the Arctic Ocean ; on the East, by the Atlantic Ocean ; on the South, by the Gulf of Mexico and South America ; and on the West, by the Pacific Ocean.

Area.—About 8,000,000 sq. miles.

Population.—Estimated at nearly 60,000,000.

Gulfs, Bays, Inlets, &c.—North America is more indented than any other continent except Europe. On the North are : Melville Sound, Gulf of Bothnia, Hudson Bay, with James Bay, and Baffin Bay. On the East : Gulf of St. Lawrence, Bay of Fundy, Delaware Bay, Chesapeake Bay. On the South : Gulf of Mexico, with Bay of Campeachy, Honduras Bay. On the West : Gulf of California, Bristol Bay, Norton Sound, and Kotzebue Bay.

Straits.—Davis Strait and Hudson Strait, on North ; Bellisle Strait, between Newfoundland and Labrador ; Strait of Florida,

between Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic ; Behring Strait, separating America from Asia.

Islands.—On the North : Parry Islands, Bank's Land, Woollaston Land, Cockburn Land, Southampton Land. On the East : Newfoundland, Anticosti, Prince Edward's Islands, Cape Breton Islands, Long Islands, Bermudas, Bahamas, and West Indies. On the West : Vancouver Island, Queen Charlotte's Islands, Aleutian Islands.

Capes.—Barrow Point, Cape Bathurst, and Cape Chudleigh on the North. Capes Charles, Race (Newfoundland), Sable, Cod, Hatteras and Sable (Florida), Catoche and Gracias à-Dios (Central America), on the East. Capes Corrientes, St. Lucas, Mendocino, Romanzoff and Prince of Wales, on the West.

Peninsulas.—Labrador, Nova Scotia, Florida and Yucatan, on Eastern side ; California and Alaska, on Western.

Isthmus.—Panama, joining North and South America.

Mountains.—The Rocky Mountains, with Hooker, Brown and Murchison, stretching along the West, from North to South and joining the Cordilleras of Mexico. The Rocky Mountains have summits 16,000 feet high. The Cordilleras have Popocatepetl 17,800 feet, Orizaba, Agua. The Maritime Range, with Mount Fairweather and Mount St. Elias, 18,000 feet, run parallel with the Rocky Mountains and nearer the West coast. The Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada, continuations of the Maritime range, in a Southerly direction. The Alleghany or Appalachian Mountains, in the United States, near the East coast.

Several Volcanoes exist.—Popocatepetl, Agua, Jorullo, Mount St. Elias. Agua throws forth water and stones. Jorullo throws out mud.

Plains.—From the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico, bounded on the West by the Rocky Mountains and on the East by the Alleghany Mountains, the land forms one great plain, being divided into two parts by a rising ground, which runs nearly coincident with the division between the United States and British North America. The Northern part is known as the Mackenzie plain ; the Southern, as the Mississippi plain. The latter contains the Prairies or Savannahs.

Rivers.—Flowing into the Arctic Ocean : The Mackenzie, Coppermine, and Great Fish River.

Flowing into Hudson Bay : English or Churchill River and Nelson River.

Flowing into the Atlantic Ocean : The St. Lawrence, St. John, Delaware, Potomac and Roanoke.

Flowing into the Gulf of Mexico : The Mississippi, Colorado, Rio Grande del Norte.

Flowing into the Pacific Ocean : The Santiago, Colorado by the Gulf of California, Sacramento, Columbia, Fraser and Yukon River.

Flowing into Lake Winnipeg : The Saskatchewan.

The Mackenzie rises in Great Slave Lake, flows North-West for nearly 1,000 miles. The Pearse River and Athabasca flow into Great Slave Lake and are sometimes called tributaries of the Mackenzie. The Mackenzie passes some of the forts or stations of fur traders, but no towns of any importance.

The St. Lawrence has its origin in Lake Superior, passes through Lakes Huron, Eri and Ontario and falls into the Atlantic Ocean. If the St. Lewis be taken as the source of the river, the length will be nearly 2,000 miles. Between Eri and Ontario are the celebrated Falls of Niagara (164 feet at one leap, and 50 feet in half a mile above the Falls). The chief tributary is the Ottawa. Towns on the banks : Detroit, Buffalo, Montreal and Quebec.

The Mississippi is the second river in the world ; but if the Missouri be taken as the main stream, then this is the longest river in the world, being then 4,300 miles long.

The waters of the Mississippi are clear ; those of the Missouri, muddy.

The Missouri receives the Nebraska and Kansas.

The Mississippi receives the Minnesota, Arkansas and Red River, on the right ; and the Wisconsin, Illinois and Ohio, on the left. It falls by several mouths into the Gulf of Mexico, after a generally Southerly course. Its delta is low, sandy, and unhealthy. New Orleans is near its mouth.

Lakes.—These contain more than half the fresh water on the globe. On and near the Mackenzie River are Great Bear Lake, Great Slave Lake, Athabasca, Woollaston, Deer Lake. In connection with the Saskatchewan River are : Winnipeg, Winnipegos, Manitoba, Lake of the Woods. In connection with the St. Lawrence are : Lakes Nipigon, Superior, Michigan, Huron, Lake St. Clair, Eri and Ontario.

Climate.—Extremely varied. Cold winds from North, warm winds from South. A cold current of water along East Coast and a warm current along the West.

Soil.—As varied as the climate. Generally fertile except in the North, say from the Southern extremity of James Bay, Northward, where the Arctic climate hinders cultivation.

Vegetable Productions.—Varied according to situation. Grains, wheat, maize, rice, barley, oats. Fruits : grapes, oranges, peaches, plums, pears, apples, nuts. Cotton, flax, and hemp, are the fibre yielding plants. Jalap, vanilla, pimento, nux-vomica, are among the drugs and spices. Timber : oak, larch, pine, maple, cedar, walnut. In California is found the Wellingtonia, which reaches sometimes 400 ft. in height. The potato, tobacco, maize and cocoa are indigenous.

Animals. (DOMESTIC).—Same as European, having been imported. (WILD) bear, puma, bison, wolf, deer, fox, fur bearing animals.

Birds.—Eagle, vulture, hawk, turkey, partridge.

Reptiles.—Alligator, snake (rattlesnake).

Minerals.—(Specially in Mexico) diamonds (California), gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, tin, zinc, quicksilver, coal, salt, sulphur, marble.

DIVISIONS.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
1. British North America	Ottawa.
2. United States and Alaska	Washington.
3. Mexico	Mexico.
4. Central America	Belize, Guatemala, San Salvador, Comayagua, Managua, San Jose.
5. The West Indies	

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

British North America comprises the whole of North America North of the United States, except the peninsula of Alaska.

Area.—Nearly 3,500,000 sq. miles.

Population.—Not quite 4,500,000.

Gulfs and Inlets.—Though these are numerous most of them are rendered useless for commerce, on account of the severity of the climate. On the North : are Mackenzie, Hudson, with James

Bay and Ungava Bay ; on the East : the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Bay of Fundy. The Bay of Fundy is noted as having the highest tide of any place in the world, it sometimes rises 70 ft.

Straits and Channels.—Straits of Belleisle, between Newfoundland and the Mainland ; Canso, between Cape Breton Island and Nova Scotia ; Straits of Georgia, between Vancouver Island and the Mainland.

Islands.—Very numerous, those off the North coast being practically useless except as resting places for whalers and sealers. The most important are : Newfoundland, Anticosti, Prince Edward's Island and Cape Breton Island off the East coast, Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte Islands off the West coast.

Newfoundland has many excellent harbours. Inland there are few or no inhabitants, as their occupations are seafaring ; whale, seal and cod fishing are the chief industries. The winter is severe, the climate foggy but not unhealthy, the soil sterile. The Banks of Newfoundland are the most extensive and valuable fishing grounds in the world. The Newfoundland dog is the chief beast of burden and draught. St. John's is the only important town, it is the port.

Anticosti has few inhabitants engaged in fishing. The coasts are dangerous, the soil poor.

Prince Edward's Island has a rich and fertile soil ; timber, grain, flax and hemp, are its chief commodities.

Cape Breton Island exports timber, coal and fish. Its chief town is Sidney,

Vancouver Island has good harbours, exports timber, fish and coal. Its chief port is Victoria.

Mountains.—Rocky Mountains with Mount Brown and Hooker, both about 16,000 ft. high. The Peak Mountains sometimes called the Gold Mountains, Mount St. Elias, Mount Fairweather. Cascade Mountains all on the Western side.

Rivers.—Into Arctic Ocean : Mackenzie, Coppermine and Great Fish Rivers. Into Hudson Bay : Churchill and Nelson Rivers. Into Atlantic Ocean : the St. Lawrence and St. John. Into the Pacific : the Fraser, Simpson and Yukon. Into Lake Winnipeg : the Saskatchewan, Red River and Assiniboine.

Lakes.—Have all been mentioned under the heading North America.

Climate.—Subject to extremes. In the more Northern part, the climate is thoroughly Arctic.

Soil.—Only part is available for agricultural operation, chiefly lying in a strip along the Southern border of the country.

Vegetable Productions.—Timber, hemp, flax, vegetables, and fruits, same as in North Europe.

Wild Animals.—White, brown and black bear, wolf, fox, bison, elk, marten, beaver, reindeer, otter, seal.

Wild Birds.—Eagle, vulture, hawk, swan, goose, turkey, &c.

Fish.—Cod, herring, mackerel, salmon.

Minerals.—Coal, iron, copper, gold, petroleum.

DIVISIONS.

<i>Divisions.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Ontario	Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston.
Quebec	Quebec, Montreal.
New Brunswick	Fredericton, St. John.
Nova Scotia	Halifax, Sidney (on Cape Breton Island).
Prince Edward's Island	Charlotte Town.
Manitoba	Fort Garry, Winnipeg.
North-West Territories	Fort York.
British Columbia	New Westminster, Victoria (on Vancouver Island).

Notes on the Chief Towns.—Ottawa is the capital of British North America. Quebec has a Protestant and Roman Catholic bishopric; it is called the Gibraltar of America on account of its fortifications, captured from the French in 1759. Montreal has a splendid Roman Catholic cathedral. Halifax, the capital of Nova Scotia, is the station for the British Navy in America and has a dockyard.

Ports.—In Canada: Quebec, Montreal, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston. In Nova Scotia: Halifax. In New Brunswick: St. John. In Newfoundland: St. John's. In Vancouver Island: Victoria.

Manufactures.—Unimportant. *Mining* in Nova Scotia and Columbia.

Industrial Pursuits.—On Coast : fishing. In North and West : hunting. In the Forests : lumbering. This latter means the felling and removing timber for exportation.

Means of Communication.—Water carriage exceptionally good. In the North by reindeer and sledge.

Government.—By Governor-General, Lieutenant Governors, for the provinces, and a Parliament of two houses.

Religion.—All are tolerated. No state religion.

Exports.—Timber in the rough and deals, wheat, flour, horses, cattle, furs, pearl ash, potash, fish, petroleum, coal, chiefly to England and United States.

Imports.—Cloths, coal, iron, hardware (nearly all from England) ; sugar, rum, spices, &c. (chiefly from West Indies).

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The United States of America occupy the central part of North America.

Boundaries.—On the North, by Canada ; on the East, by the Atlantic ; on the South, by the Gulf of Mexico and Mexico ; and on the West by the Pacific Ocean.

Area.—About 3,600,000 sq. miles.

Population.—Nearly 50,500,000.

Gulfs, Inlets, &c.—Massachusetts, Delaware, Chesapeake, Raleigh, and Long Bays, on the East ; Gulf of Mexico with St. Andrews, Mobile, Orleans, Pensacola, and Galveston Bays, in the South ; Bay of San Francisco, on the West.

Straits.—Long Island Sound between Long Island and mainland ; Florida Strait, between Florida and the Bahama Island ; Strait of Juan de Fuca, between Vancouver Island and the Mainland.

Islands.—Rhode Island, Long Island and Staten Island in the Atlantic.

Capes.—Cod, May, Charles, Henry, Hatteras, Frio and Florida in the Atlantic ; Sable and St. Blas, in the Gulf of Mexico ; Conception, Mendocino, Blanco and Flattery in the Pacific.

Peninsula.—Florida.

Mountains.—Rocky Mountains from North to South ; The Cascade Mountains, Coast Range, Sierra Nevada, on the West ; Appalachian, or Alleghany Mountains on the East.

Plains.—From Canada to the Gulf of Mexico stretches a prairie country 600 miles wide.

Rivers.—Falling into the Atlantic: The Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Potomac, James River, Roanoke, and Savannah. Flowing into the Gulf of Mexico: The Alabama, Mississippi, Colorado and Rio Grande del Norte. Flowing into the Pacific: The Colorado, Sacramento, and Columbia. The Hudson has on its banks Albany, Hudson, Kingston; and at its mouth New York. This river carried the first successful steam vessel in 1808.

Lakes.—Superior, Michigan, Huron, Eri, Ontario, Wenham Lake (noted for its ice), Great Salt Lake and Utah. The two latter are in the State of Utah, towards the West.

Climate.—In the neighbourhood of the Gulf of Mexico, sub-tropical. In the centre, similar to Central Europe. In the North, cold. The Mississippi swamps are unhealthy.

Soil.—In the North-East poor and unfertile. On Eastern slopes much barren, stony ground. Along the Gulf of Mexico, river valleys, and the southern part of the Atlantic shores the soil is alluvial and very fertile.

Vegetable Productions.—Maize, wheat, and grains generally; cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, potato, rice, flax.

Animals, Minerals, &c.—As given under America.

DIVISIONS.

(38 States, 1 District, 10 Territories).

	<i>States.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
New England States.	Maine	Augusta, Portland, Bangor.
	New Hampshire	Concord.
	Vermont	Montpelier, Burlington.
	Massachusetts	Boston, Lowell.
	Rhode Island	Providence, Newport.
	Connecticut	Hartford, Newhaven.
New York		New York, Brooklyn, Albany, Buffalo, Oswego.
Pennsylvania		Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburg.
New Jersey		Trenton.
Delaware		Dover.

States.

Maryland
 West Virginia
 East Virginia
 North Carolina
 South Carolina
 Georgia
 Florida
 Alabama
 Mississippi
 Louisiana
 Tennessee
 Arkansas
 Texas
 California
 Missouri
 Kentucky
 Illinois
 Indiana
 Ohio
 Michigan
 Wisconsin
 Iowa
 Minnesota
 Oregon
 Kansas
 Nevada
 Nebraska
 Colorado

Chief Towns.

Annapolis, Baltimore.
 Wheeling, Charleston.
 Richmond, Portsmouth, Norfolk.
 Raleigh, Wilmington, Halifax.
 Columbia, Charleston, Georgetown.
 Atlanta, Augusta, Savannah.
 Tallahassee, Jacksonville, Pensacola.
 Montgomery, Mobile, Tuscaloosa.
 Jackson, Vicksburg.
 New Orleans, Alexandria.
 Nashville, Memphis, Knoxville.
 Little Rock, Athens.
 Austin, Galveston.
 Sacramento, San Francisco, Monterey.
 Jefferson City, Lexington.
 Frankfort, Louisville, Glasgow.
 Springfield, Chicago.
 Indianapolis.
 Columbus, Cincinnati, Cleveland.
 Detroit, Lansing, St. Joseph.
 Madison, Milwaukee, Rockport.
 Des Moines, Iowa, Dubuque.
 St. Paul.
 Salem, Portland.
 Topeka, Fort Leavenworth.
 Carson City.
 Omaha, Lincoln.
 Denver.

District.

Columbia

City.

Washington.

Territories.

New Mexico
 Washington
 Utah

Chief Cities.

Santa Fe.
 Olympia.
 Salt Lake City, Fillmore City.

Territories.

Dacota
 Arizona
 Idaho
 Montana
 Wyoming

Alaska
 Indian Territory

Chief Cities.

Yankton.
 Tucson, Prescott.
 Boise, Silver City.
 Helena, Fort Alexander.
 Cheyenne.

Michaelovski.
 Fort Gibson.

Notes on the Chief Towns.—Washington on the Potomac is the seat of Government and the Capital of the States. The President resides in the "White House" and the Congress meets in the "Capitol."

New York on Manhattan Island is the largest of American cities, and is the second commercial city in the world ; it possesses a secure harbour and many fine buildings.

Boston is the second port of America, is noted as the birthplace of Franklin, has a fine port, many learned and scientific associations, and was the scene of the outbreak in 1773, of the war which separated the States from England.

Philadelphia is the third city in the United States ; has many learned and charitable institutions and the Declaration of Independence was made here in 1776.

Baltimore was the first city in America lit with gas.

Cincinnati, or "Porkopolis," has a great pig market and deals largely in pickled pork.

Chicago is noted as the centre of the grain and flour trade.

Ports (NAVAL, WITH DOCKYARDS).—Portsmouth, Charleston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, (COMMERCIAL), Boston, New York and Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, Mobile, Galveston, San Francisco on the coasts and Milwaukee, Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo and Oswego on the Lakes.

Industrial Centres.—Manufacturing: Lowell and Nashau for cotton goods. Pittsburg and Harrisburg for hardware. Mining: Dubuque, Devonport, Virginia and Marysville.

Communications.—Navigable rivers and canals intersect the country. Railways cross it in every direction. Roads, especially in the north, good.

Government.—Under a President, House of Senators and House of Representatives. Each state manages its own internal affairs.

Religion.—None established, all tolerated.

Exports.—More than half to United Kingdom. Raw cotton, grains and flour, tobacco, timber, tar, potash, cheese, bacon, beef, tinned provisions, salt pork.

Imports.—Chiefly from United Kingdom: woollen, cotton, silk and linen cloths, iron, machinery, hardware: from West Indies: sugar, coffee, tea: from France: wine.

LESSER BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN NORTH AMERICA.

British Honduras.—Chief town, Belize; is chiefly of importance for its woods: mahogany and other valuable woods for decorative purposes: logwood and other dye-stuffs. Near the shores are many low islands, from which many turtle are obtained.

The Bermudas or Somers' Islands are about 100 in number, only about 15 being inhabited. Hamilton is the port and capital. The islands form an important naval station, and produce arrowroot and cedar wood.

British West Indies.—The Bahamas consists of a group of islands, about 500 in number, of which 20 only are inhabited. The largest are: Great Bahama, Great Abaco, Andros, Eleuthera, St. Salvador, Long Island, Great Inagua, Caicos, North and South.

Nassau, on New Providence Island, is the capital.

The products are: maize, sugar, cotton, turtle, sponges, salt, fruit, &c.

Jamaica, in the Greater Antilles. Chief towns: Kingston, Falmouth, Montego Bay. Chief mountain range: Blue Mountains. It produces and exports sugar, rum, coffee, cotton and tobacco.

Lesser Antilles.—The Virgin Isles (in part), Anguilla, Barbuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, Grenada. These islands produce sugar, coffee, cotton, arrowroot, spices (pepper, ginger), tobacco and dye-stuffs.

Leeward Islands.—Tobago and Trinidad. The latter has a pitch lake in the centre. The former gave the name to tobacco.

These islands produce sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco and maize.

SOUTH AMERICA.

South America is the Southern portion of the New World, being joined to North America, by the Isthmus of Panama or Darien.

Boundaries.—On the North, by the Caribbean Sea and Atlantic Ocean ; on the East, by the Atlantic Ocean ; on the West, by the Pacific Ocean.

Area.—About 7,000,000 sq. miles.

Population.—28,000,000.

Gulfs, Bays, and Inlets.—Gulf of Darien, Maracaybo, Paria, and the Estuaries of the Orinoco, Amazon and Gulf of Para, on North ; Rio-de-la-Plata, Gulf of St. Matias, Gulf of St. George, on the East ; Gulfs of Guayaquil, Choco and Panama, on the West.

Straits.—Strait of Magellan, between Tierra del Fuego and Mainland.

Islands.—Falkland Islands, Staten Islands, Georgia and South Shetlands, off the South-East Coast ; Tierra del Fuego, and others to the South ; South Wellington Islands, Chiloe, Juan Fernandez, Galapagos and Cocos Islands, off West Coast.

Capes.—Gallinas and Paria, on the North ; St. Roque, Frio, Corrientes, on the East ; Cape Froward (most Southerly point of Mainland) ; Cape Horn, on the extreme South ; Capes San Lorenzo and San Francisco, on the West.

Mountains.—The Andes, running from North to South, with Aconcagua, 22,300 feet, Sahama, Sorata, Illimani, Chimborazo (volcano), Cotopaxi (volcano), all over 21,000 feet high ; Sierra Juruquaca, Sierra Acaray and Sierra Tumucumaque, between the Orinoco and Amazon ; Brazilian Mountains, consisting of Sierra do Espinazo, Sierra do Mar.

Plains, &c.—Plain of Bolivia, Tableland of Quito, Brazilian Tableland, Llanos of the Orinoco, Selvas of the Amazon and the Pampas of La Plata.

The Llanos are low, flat, and flooded in the rainy season.

The Selvas are forest tracts.

The Pampas are treeless plains.

Rivers.—Flowing Northwards, into the Caribbean Sea: The Magdalena, with its tributary, The Cauca. Flowing in a North or North-Easterly direction, and falling into the Atlantic: The Orinoco, Essequibo, Corentyn, Surinam, Amazon, Paranyhyba. Flowing in an Easterly direction into the Atlantic: San Francisco, Rio de-la-Plata.

The Orinoco, 1,800 miles long (connected by the Casiquiare and Rio Negro, to the Amazon), with the Magdalena, drains nearly the whole of South America, north of the Equator. Tributaries of the Orinoco, on the right bank are: Caroni, Cauri and Ventuari. On the left bank: Guaviare, Meta and Apure.

The Amazon or Maranon, 4,700 miles long, the longest river in the world: its current is felt for more than 300 miles distance from the shore, and fresh water can be drawn into a vessel, long before land is in sight. Its chief tributaries are: The Yavari or Jurua, Purus, Madeira, Topagos, Xingu, and Tocantins (which receives the Araguay) on the right bank. The Napo, Putumayo; Yapura and Negro, on the left.

The area drained by this river and its tributaries, is estimated as 2,000,000 sq. miles.

The-Rio-de-la-Plata, is formed by the junction of the Parana and Uruguay. The Parana itself, is formed by the junction of the Paranyhyba and the Rio Grande. The Parana receives The Paraguay and The Solado. The Paraguay receives The Pilcomayo.

Lakes.—The only lakes of importance are: Titicaca, and Lake Maracaybo, which is connected with the sea, by a strait 3 miles wide. Its waters however are fresh.

Lake Titicaca, in Peru, is about 13,000 feet above sea level.

Climate.—The hottest regions lie along the Caribbean Sea. In the vale of the Amazon the climate is temperate, though almost wholly under the equator. In the South, the cold is very great. Along the coast of Peru and Chili is a rainless district nearly 1,000 miles long,

Soil.—Generally fertile, except in the extreme South.

Vegetable Productions.—Palms, tree ferns, mahogany, rosewood, Brazil wood and ornamental woods of various kinds, besides logwood, and other dye trees; indigo, maize, (the principal grain), rice, wheat, yams, potatoes, oranges, lemons, pine apples, pomegranates, cocoa-nuts, &c.; drugs, such as chincona, (quinine obtained from this tree), jalap, sassafras, nux vomica, aloe, tonga bean, &c.; tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco, arrowroot, ginger, &c.

Animals. (WILD)—Jaguar, puma, ape, monkey. (DOMESTIC) Llama, and alpaca (beasts of burden), horse, ass, ox, sheep, the four last named have been imported.

Birds.—Condor (in Andes), eagle, vulture, toucan, parrot, macaw, cockatoo, humming bird, and many others distinguished by their beautiful plumage.

Reptiles.—Boa, rattlesnake, and many poisonous serpents, crocodile, alligator, bullfrog, turtle, lizard, iguana.

Insects.—Ant, termite or white ant, mosquito, locust, cochineal insect.

Minerals.—Precious stones in Brazil, Chili and Ecuador; precious metals and quicksilver in Columbia; Brazil and Chili: copper, iron and lead, coal, sulphur, salt, saltpetre (diffused).

Fish.—Abundant in all the rivers. The electric eel, found in the Orinoco.

DIVISIONS.

<i>States.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Columbia, or New Grenada	Santa Fe de Bogota.
Venezuela	Caraccas.
Ecuador	Quito.
Peru	Lima.
Bolivia	Sucre, or Chuquisaca.
Chili	Santiago.
La Plata, or the Argentine Republic	Buenos Ayres.
Paraguay	Asuncion.

<i>States.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Uruguay, or Banda Oriental	Monte Video.
Patagonia	—
Brazil	Rio Janiero.
French Guiana	Cayenne.
Dutch Guiana	Paramaribo.
British Guiana	George Town.

British Guiana.—Consists of three settlements: Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo. Great part of the interior is dense forest. Climate: very hot, but salubrious, being tempered by sea breezes. In the rainy season, yellow fever is prevalent. The productions are the same as for tropical South America. Agriculture, is in a backward state; but sugar, coffee, rum, cotton and pepper, are produced and exported. George Town, on the Demerara, is the capital and has a considerable trade. The only other town of importance is New Amsterdam.

Falkland Islands.—About 100 in number, lie to the East of the Straits of Magellan. There are no trees. The climate is healthy. Wild horses, cattle, pigs, &c., are found and the coasts swarm with seals, penguins, and fish. Not 2,000 inhabitants. The colony was founded to protect the whale fishery.

OCEANIA.

Under this heading are grouped the numerous islands of the Pacific and Antarctic Oceans. For convenience three divisions are generally made, namely: Malaysia, Australasia, and Polynesia.

Malaysia is the name given to the islands lying between the South-East of Asia and Australia.

Australasia is the name given to Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and the smaller islands in their immediate vicinity.

Polynesia comprises within itself three groups, namely: Micronesia, Melanesia, and Polynesia Proper.

CHIEF ISLANDS IN THE GROUPS.

<i>Malaysia.</i>	<i>Australasia.</i>	<i>Polynesia.</i>	
Sunda Isles.	Australia.	Banin Isles.	} <i>Micronesia.</i>
Moluccas Isles.	Tasmania or Van Die-	Ladrones.	
Celebes Group.	man's land.	Pelew Islands.	
Borneo Group.	New Zealand.	Caroline Islands.	
Philippine Islands.	Norfolk Islands.	Marshall Islands.	
<i>Polynesia Proper.</i>		New Guinea or	} <i>Melanesia.</i>
Tonga Islands or Friendly.		Papua.	
Samoa or Navigator Islands.		Admiralty Isles.	
Cook Islands.		New Britain.	
Low Archipelago.		Solomon Islands.	
Pitcairn Island.		New Hebrides.	
Easter Islands.		New Caledonia.	
Society Islands.		Fiji Islands.	
Marquesas Islands.			
The Sandwich Islands.			

MALAYSIA.

Sunda Islands.—Comprise Sumatra, Banca, Billiton, Java, Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Sandalwood, Flores, Timor and many small Islands in their vicinity.

Sumatra is chiefly in the possession of the Dutch; Acheen and Siak are the seats of independent governments. The Centre and East are flat, densely wooded and well watered. The West is mountainous. The soil is very fertile, producing pepper, ginger, nutmegs, cloves and other spices, rice, sago, camphor, gutta percha, and many hard wood trees. Gold, copper, tin, sulphur and coal are abundant. Padang, Bencoolen, Lambourg and Palembang, are the chief towns. Sumatra is separated from Java by the Straits of Sunda.

Banca is noted for its tin.

Java is the most populous of the Islands of Malaysia. It is wholly under the government of the Dutch. Teak is plentiful. The deadly Upas tree is found here. The forests produce timber of various kinds and gutta percha. The climate, as is that of Sumatra, is hot and unhealthy. Among the articles of produce are rice, maize, sago, coffee, sugar, tobacco, indigo, spices and vegetable oils. Sea cucumber and edible birds' nests. (Chinese

delicacies) are exported. The chief towns are : Batavia, Surabaya, and Samarang. The others of this group have almost identical productions, exports, climate and inhabitants, to those of Java. The whole group is subject to earthquakes and thunderstorms of fearful violence. The rainy season often lasts 6 months.

Moluccas or Spice Islands.—Chiefly in the hands of the Dutch ; chief settlement : Amboyna. These isles are very fertile, yielding nutmegs, cloves, mace, cinnamon, pepper, cocoa-nuts, sago and timber.

Celebes Group.—Celebes is very fertile. Climate healthy, though hot. The chief port is Macassar. Produce : much the same as the Moluccas, diamonds, gold, iron, sulphur and salt are among the minerals. Imports : opium, wine, soap. Exports : edible bird's nests, trepang or sea cucumber, spices and woods.

Borneo.—Chief town Benjarmassin ; climate, salubrious ; soil, fertile. The minerals constitute the great wealth of the island, diamonds, platinum, gold, copper, tin, and coal are found. Gutta-percha, maize, rice, sago (chief food of inhabitants), cocoa-nut, benzoin and timber are the chief vegetable products. The horse, ox, tapir, buffalo and ourang outang are found.

Philippines.—Chief : Luzon, Samar, Mindanas, these are mostly mountainous, hot, healthy and fertile. Tobacco, sugar, rice, coffee, hemp, indigo, &c., are raised in great quantities ; iron, copper, coal and sulphur are found. They belong to Spain. Manilla is the capital, noted for its cheroots.

AUSTRALASIA.

AUSTRALIA (British).

Lies to the South-East of Asia.

Boundaries.—On the North : by the Arafura Sea and Torres Strait ; on the the East : by the Pacific Ocean ; on the South : by the Bass Strait and the Indian Ocean ; on the West : by the Indian Ocean.

Area.—Nearly 3,000,000 sq. miles.

Population.—3,500,000.

Gulfs.—Cambridge Gulf, Van Dieman's Gulf and Gulf of Carpentaria on the North; Princess Charlotte, Harvey and Moreton Bay, Port Jackson, on the East; Port Philip, Encounter Bay, St. Vincent Gulf, Spencer Gulf and Great Australian Bight on the South; Geographe Bay, Shark Bay, King George Sound and Collier Bay, on the West.

Straits.—Torres Strait, on the North; Bass Strait, on the South.

Islands.—Few and unimportant.

Capes.—Stewart, Arnheim and York on the North; Melville, Byron and Howe on the East; Wilson, Otway, Spencer, Catastrophe, and Leeuwin, on the South; Cuvier, North-West; Leveque and Londonderry, on the West.

Surface.—The centre consists chiefly of wide grassy or barren plains, the mountain ranges being chiefly in the East and South-East. There is also a low range of hills running along the West coast.

Mountains.—The Australian Alps with Mount Kosciusko, 7,176 feet, the highest in Australia, the Blue Mountains, the Liverpool Range, the New England Range, McPherson Range and the Coast Ranges running along the Eastern shore nearly the whole way to the Gulf of Carpentaria. The Great Divide and the Grampian Mountains running East and West through Victoria. The Western ranges consisting of the Darling, Smith and other continuations along the Western shores.

The central Highlands comprising Flinders range North of Spencer Gulf with continuations at intervals, Warburton Range, Stuart Range, Musgrave Range, &c., running nearly from South to North.

Rivers.—Owing to the Mountain Ranges being near the coasts there are few large rivers, and indeed only two of the large rivers flow all the year round and even they are smaller at their mouths than higher up. Many of the smaller rivers are either dried up or lost in marshes and swamps. The Murray (about 2,000 miles long) with its tributaries the Murrumbidgee and Darling is the chief river in Australia. The rivers flowing from the mountains direct into the sea are short and barely navigable even at their mouths for vessels drawing more than ten feet of water.

Lakes.—Mostly shallow and salt. Lakes Alexandrina, Torrens and Gairdner in the South.

Climate.—On the whole dry and healthy, yet subject to alternations of dry and wet seasons.

Soil.—Generally fertile where well watered. Many of the trees are evergreen. The vegetable productions native to soil are not generally found elsewhere indigenous. The same may be said of the animals. Gum tree (*Eucalyptus*) and Red cedar are peculiar. The pouched animals (*Marsupials*) are more numerous than any other species and include the kangaroo, opossum and bandy coot. The dingo or native dog is the only carnivorous wild animal. The ornithorhynchus or duck billed platypus has the body of an otter and the bill of a duck. The largest bird is the emu. There are also found paroquet, cockatoo, pelican, black-swan, lizard, snake and crocodile.

The mineral wealth of Australia comprises gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, tin, coal, &c., and is incalculable.

DIVISIONS.

	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
New South Wales.	Sydney.
Victoria.	Melbourne.
South Australia.	Adelaide.
Queensland.	Brisbane.
West Australia.	Perth.

Notes on Divisions and Towns. NEW SOUTH WALES grows wheat, oats, potatoes and maize, and rears large numbers of cattle and sheep. Mining is an important industry, coal, gold, copper and tin are produced. The exports in order of importance are : wool, gold, coal, tallow, hides, skins and maize. Newcastle on the river Hunter is the centre of the coal fields.

Imports.—Manufactured goods, colonial produce, ale and wine.

The ports are Sydney, Newcastle, Port Macquaire. Sydney at the head of Port Jackson is the capital, and is the greatest wool port in the world. Paramatta near the head of Port Jackson has good trade. Newcastle a good harbour and coal mines. Bathurst on the Macquaire where the first gold mines were established.

Government.—A Governor and two Houses of Parliament.

VICTORIA grows wheat, oats, potatoes, the vine and maize, rears large numbers of sheep and has most valuable gold mines. The ports are Melbourne, Geelong, Williamstown. The United Kingdom does more trade with Victoria than any other colony.

Exports.—Gold, wool, tallow, hides, skins, preserved and frozen meats.

MELBOURNE is the capital and is situated on Port Philip, but is inferior as a port to Sidney. Ballarat on the river Leigh is in the centre of the chief gold mining district. Geelong is in the centre of the wheat growing district. Williamstown is a port for Melbourne where large ships load and discharge.

Government.—A Governor-General and two Houses of Parliament.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Agriculture is the most important occupation, and mining next. Wheat is grown in great quantities near the South coast. The vine, olive and orange, have been introduced and thrive. The Burra Burra and Kapunda copper mines have a world-wide reputation for richness. Ports Adelaide and Augusta export wool, wheat, flour, copper and copper ore: import manufactured goods, colonial produce, timber, coal and sacks (for the wheat and flour). Adelaide on the Torrens which is not navigable, is connected with Port Adelaide and is a very hot, yet healthy town; it has large trade in corn and flour.

Government.—A Governor and two Houses of Parliament.

QUEENSLAND.—Sheep rearing is the most important industry, though the sugar cane, nutmeg, clove and other tropical plants have been introduced. Mining for coal is pursued in several parts. Wool is the most important export. Ipswich is the chief wool mart. Brisbane is the port as well as capital.

Government.—A Governor and two Houses of Parliament.

WEST AUSTRALIA.—This district is but little settled and less progress has been made than in other districts, either in agriculture, trade or population. Much of the interior consist of wastes of sand, scrub, or poisonous plants. Perth, on the Swan River, is the capital. Freemantle, is the only other town of importance.

Government.—A Governor and Council.

AUSTRALIA, GENERALLY.

Chief means of Communication.—Railways: not much more

than 3,000 miles, in the whole continent. Roads : few or none. Good telegraph system.

Religion.—None established ; all tolerated.

Education.—Fair, and improving ; under government inspection.

TASMANIA, OR VAN DIEMAN'S LAND (British).

Area.—27,000 sq. miles.

Population.—100,000.

This island lies directly south of Victoria. It is hilly in the centre, and is fertile, well watered, with a mild and healthy climate. All European grains and fruits (vegetables also), succeed well. Maize is not grown, but the hop is. The interior forests are gloomy, on account of the preponderance of the gum tree. The animals are of the same species as those of Australia. None of the natives now remain. Good coal, gold, tin, iron, lead and manganese, are among the minerals. The capital, Hobart Town, on the River Derwent, has a good harbour and many whaling vessels. This is the capital and chief port. Stanley is another important seaport, on the North coast. Launceston, 40 miles from the mouth of the Tamar, is in the centre of the agricultural district. Exports : flour, corn, potatoes, timber (to the Australian Colonies) ; oil and wool, to England.

Government.—A Governor and Two Houses : both elective.

NEW ZEALAND (British).

New Zealand consists of a group of islands (of which North Island, South Island and Stewart, are the chief) ; lying to the South-East of Australia.

Area.—Total extent of the islands combined, about 100,000 sq. miles.

Population.—About 450,000 ; nearly 50,000 of whom are natives (Maories).

North Island is separated from South Island, by Cook's Strait. The surface is mountainous ; a range running from North to South, through the centre, with spurs to the South-East and South-West. These mountains are covered with forests, producing good timber.

Mount Egmont is the highest peak. The coasts are very much indented.

South Island.—The coasts of this island are very little broken. A mountain chain runs along the Western side; the highest summit is Mount Cook; as in North Island, there are vast forests.

DIVISIONS.

New Zealand is divided into 9 provinces, four of which are in North Island, and 5 in South Island. These are sub-divided into 63 counties, 32 in North Island, 30 in South Island, and one in Stewart Island.

IN NORTH ISLAND.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Auckland	Auckland, Onehunga.
Taranaki	New Plymouth.
Wellington	Wellington, Wanganin.
Hawkes Bay	Napier, Gisborne.

IN SOUTH ISLAND.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Nelson	Nelson, Westport.
Marlborough	Picton, Blenheim.
Canterbury	Christchurch, Lyttleton
Westland	Hokitika.
Otago	Dunedin, Invercargill, Oamaru.
Stewart Is.	

Notes on the Towns.—Auckland was formerly the capital, but is now decreasing. It is in a fertile neighbourhood. It has a splendid harbour.

Wellington is on the shores of Port Nicholson, has a good harbour, but the surrounding country is not fertile. It was made the capital of the colony from its central position.

Dunedin is the largest and most commercial city of New Zealand, is the capital of Otago, and exports gold. Hokitika is connected with Christchurch on the opposite coast by a splendid road.

Ports.—Other than the above, Gisborne, Napier, New Plymouth, Nelson, Picton, Lyttleton, and Oamaru.

Industrial Pursuits.—Cultivation of wheat, maize and potatoes; sheep farming; mining in Otago, Canterbury, Nelson; Auckland for gold; coal is found on the West Coast; ship building at nearly all the ports.

Communications.—Good roads, navigable rivers and railways.

Government.—A Governor with a Council and House of Representatives.

Exports.—Wool, gold, provisions (corn, flour, potatoes, salt pork, frozen beef and mutton), kauri gum.

Imports.—Manufactured goods, sugar, tea, beer and wine.

NORFOLK ISLAND (British).

Lies to the North-West of New Zealand, was formerly a British penal settlement and afterwards the home, for a time, of the Pitcairn Islanders.

POLYNESIA.

Micronesia.—The Bonin Islands and Ladrones are of volcanic origin. The Bonins are only used as whaling stations. The Ladrones are fertile, and yield rice, sugar, cotton and indigo; they belong to Spain.

The Pelew Isles have many of coral formation, while others are mountainous. The productions are yams, bananas and cocoa nuts. The Carolines belong to Spain though no Spanish settlement has been founded there. Fish are plentiful. The Isles produce bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts and betel. The Marshall Islands are chiefly of coral formation, and enclose bodies of salt water called lagoons. Cocoa nut and bread-fruit chief products.

Melanesia.—Papua or Guinea is a little known island, part of which is claimed by the Dutch. The interior is said to be dense forest peopled by the usual animals and birds found in the Sunda Islands. The beautiful Bird of Paradise is indigenous. The climate is damp and pestilential to a great degree. The soil is very fertile and the products are camphor, sago, spices, cocoa-nuts, maize, rice, sugar, tobacco, &c.

The Admiralty Isles lie low, have a hot, moist climate, have dense forests, and yield the usual tropical products.

New Britain, with New Ireland are volcanic, yield mangoes, bananas, yams and cocoa-nuts. The natives of New Ireland are cannibals. Solomon Islands are volcanic and mountainous, have great forests of valuable woods as: sandal-wood, ebony, lignum-

vitæ. The people are cannibals. The New Hebrides are specially noted for the abundance of the cocoa-nut palm. The Islands are clothed with luxuriant vegetation, but the inhabitants are cannibals. New Caledonia is a French Colony, and penal settlement. The inhabitants are cannibals. Coffee, copper, nickel, gold and timber, are the chief products. The Loyalty Islands produce sandal wood. These Isles belong to France and are attached to New Caledonia.

FIJI ISLES (British).

These Islands are 254 in number, and of volcanic origin. The chief of them are : Viti Levu and Vanua Levu. They possess an agreeable and salubrious climate, with a fertile soil. The vegetation is most abundant, the forests yielding sweet smelling barks and woods, besides timber for the shipping which visit the Islands. Other productions are cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, bananas, arrowroot, sugar, coffee, &c. Though Christianity has made great progress, still cannibalism is practised in some of the smaller Islands.

POLYNESIA PROPER.

The Tonga or Friendly Isles are coral and volcanic in origin, with good climate, fertile soil, producing timber and fruits. The inhabitants chiefly profess christianity but are treacherous and cunning. Samoa Islands are of volcanic origin producing cocoa nuts, cotton, coffee, &c. They are subject to fearful hurricanes and earthquakes. The inhabitants are tolerably civilized and under the protection of the United States. Cook Islands are volcanic and coralline in formation, are difficult of access on account of the coral reefs. They produce bananas, cocoa-nuts, coffee, cotton, tobacco and bread-fruit. The inhabitants have been christianized. The low Archipelago has a pearl fishery and produces much cocoa-nut oil. They are under French protection. Pitcairn Island is famous as the home of the mutineers of "The Bounty," in 1789. It is of volcanic origin and fertile with a fine climate. Eastern Island contains most remarkable remains of a former civilisation which have proved an insoluble riddle to all antiquaries. It is mountainous but has no wood nor

streams. The inhabitants are cannibals. The Society Islands are a French Protectorate. Tahiti is the chief and is noted for its scenery, climate, fertility and the beauty of its people. Many are christians.

The Marquesas are also under French protection, are volcanic and mountainous. Many of the natives are cannibals. The products are cocoa-nuts, yams, sugar and cotton.

The Sandwich Isles are volcanic, with a tropical yet agreeable and healthy climate. The soil produces banana, bread fruit, arrowroot, sugar, coffee, cotton, &c. Hawaii the chief island contains three active volcanoes. Honolulu is the chief town and is situated in Oahu.





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